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(Continued on Page 18 Column 1)

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(Continued on Page 18 Column 1)

FRANCE DECIDES EXPERT OPINION IS ESSENTIAL

British Example Regarding
Finances to be Followed—
Situation Is Improved

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS, May 26.—Parliament after months of vacation is to be convened tomorrow. The situation generally has improved and the prospects of the continuation of the Briand Cabinet are brighter. The recovery of the franc has particularly pleased the deputies, who were taking a serious view of the fiscal administration. Happily, Raoul Peret, Finance Minister, means to follow up his dramatic intervention on the money markets by having prepared a real program. Just as England after the war appointed a committee of financial experts who were perfectly independent, with full powers to make recommendations to the Government which were conscientiously followed for years, so the French Government has now arrived at the conclusion that the appointment of a committee of financial experts is absolutely necessary.

The spectacle of Parliament interminably discussing and changing its mind, passing unworkable measures and delaying essential measures, has been one of the causes of the disappearance of confidence and the fall of the franc.

Time for Experts' Opinion
Now if a separate body can be established, composed of men with technical knowledge, devoid of political passions, doctrines, and ambitions, it is believed that France's

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Gladiators...Fucik
Overture to "L'italiana in Algeri"...Verdi
Entr'acte Valse...Helmberger
Fantasia, "Othello"...Verdi
Suits, "Coppelia"...Delibes
Hopak from "The Fair of So-
potchinsk"...Mousorgsky
The Lark...Glinka-Jacobs
(Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz)
"Capriccio Espagnol"...Rimsky-Korsakoff
Selection, "Rose Marie"...Stokart
Waltz, "La Barcarolle"...Waldteufel
Bachmanale from "Philonen and
Baucis"...Gounod

EVENTS TONIGHT

Talk on the Wadsworth-Garrett Amend-
ment to the Constitution, by Gaspar G.
Bacon, Massachusetts Senator from Ja-
maica Plain, meeting of the Boston
Schoolmen's Economic Association, Twen-
tieth Century Club, 5:30.
Meeting of the executive committee
of the New England Amateur Rowing
Association, Union Boat Club, 8:30.
Series of tableaux depicting life at
Court of Milan during last quarter of
fifteenth century, by students of the
School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Inc., 249
Newbury Street, 8:30.
Fête, "Old Days Under the Lilacs,"
Mrs. Henry D. Tudor's, 22 Larch Road,
Cambridge, closes 7.
"Double-Crossed," by Dramatic Club
of the Quincy School, Tyler Street,
Quincy School, 8:30.
Dinner, New England Foreign Trade
Council, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.
Colonial—Raquel Miller, 9.
Copley—"The Oyster," 8:20.
Keith—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 8:15, 8:15.
Metropolitan—Douglas MacLean.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Annual meeting, Society of Harvard
Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 9
to 4:30, through May.
Twelfth general spring exhibition of
paintings, sculpture, miniatures, and
etchings, by members of the Guild of
Boston Artists, 122 Newbury Street, con-
tinues through Saturday, May 29.
New England Foreign Trade Council,
Copley-Plaza, all day.
Baseball, New York vs. Boston, Na-
tional League, Braves Field, 2:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Going Out of Business 1/3 Off

SALE CONTINUES
New and Beautiful Pieces still coming in.
Paul Revere Pottery

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Sport Frocks

For Active Wear

Skirts that are wide enough for a stride. Materials
that will stand the sun or a tubbing. Styled just a bit
different. Colors that are fashion right. Frocks for
the hottest days and light weight wool for when the
east wind blows.

Our prices, \$29.50 to \$55

THEODORE

Gowns of Distinction for Women and Misses
557 BOYLSTON STREET
Opposite COPLEY PLAZA

- (1) What do Parmentier, Julienne, Jardiniere mean on a menu?
- (2) What is the simplest Italian soup? How made?
- (3) What woman has developed glass cutting to a fine art?
- (4) How does a St. Louis open-air theater shelter patrons from rain?
- (5) What is the great need of the Democratic Party?
- (6) Does civilization fear its shadow?

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

financial problems can quickly be solved. After its bitter experience, Parliament would hesitate to oppose considered recommendations. The experts therefore will have for their mission the duty of deciding how and when a stabilized currency can be achieved.

The final purpose will be a return to the gold standard, though obviously France cannot hope to give the franc anything like its old value, but will simply decree that so many paper francs are worth an exchangeable against a given quantity of gold.

In the Finance Ministry studies have already been pursued, and the committee of experts will take over the documents prepared which will serve as a basis for its work. M. Peret is also meditating the important step of asking the Italian and Belgian governments if it is not time to hold a conference at which an agreement regarding common action would be sought.

Currency Unity Needed
At present these countries fire on each other and endeavor to save themselves at the other's expense.

If a currency unity could be effected the relations of European countries would be completely changed for the better. It is hoped that a public debate on the financial situation will be postponed. It appears also that an immediate discussion on the Washington debt accord is unlikely, for much detailed study is demanded. Doubtless, however, the Government will be questioned regarding its attitude on Riff. With the belief that victory is in sight, the Government intends to ignore Abd-el-Krim. Even the Oudja offer apparently will not be renewed. If the Government's calculations are right the war is practically over, but in certain quarters there is considerable skepticism.

Again M. Briand means to try to put through electoral reform which will substitute single member constituencies for the present unwieldy electoral areas with list voting and false proportionalism. When such a bill is passed, it is said the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, if circumstances are favorable, may follow.

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that will stand the sun or a tubbing. Styled just a bit
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east wind blows.

Our prices, \$29.50 to \$55

THEODORE

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557 BOYLSTON STREET
Opposite COPLEY PLAZA

HUNGARY SIDES WITH GERMANY

Complains of Being Sur-
rounded by Armed Nations
—Little Entente Attacked

GENEVA, May 26 (AP)—Fervid reinforcing of armaments by most of the European countries which contain the germs of new wars was alleged today by Hungary in a memorandum presented to the preparatory disarmament commission. Hungary also complained with bitterness that, practically disarmed herself, it is surrounded by a group of allied countries possessing vastly superior military forces.

By this memorandum, Hungary has placed itself at the side of Germany which, through Count Von Bernstorff, already has protested that the Germans have been disarmed while their neighbors are permitted powerful military forces.

The Hungarian memorandum caused a sensation chiefly because of

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool; fresh northerly winds.
New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool; moderate to fresh north and northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 76th meridian)
Albany 84 Memphis 74
Atlantic City 80 Montreal 48
Boston 80 Nantucket 48
Buffalo 82 New Orleans 76
Calgary 30 New York 84
Charleston 78 Philadelphia 60
Chicago 84 Pittsburgh 58
Denver 56 Portland, Me. 52
Des Moines 72 Portland, Ore. 56
Eastport 74 San Francisco 73
Galveston 74 St. Louis 73
Hatteras 72 St. Paul 70
Havana 84 Seattle 76
Jacksonville 72 Tampa 76
Kansas City 72 Washington 60
Los Angeles 84

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:28 p. m.
Thursday, 12:01 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

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MAINE BUSINESS WOMEN TO MEET

State Federation to Hold
Two-Day Convention
at Houlton

HOULTON, Me., May 26 (Special)—Plans for the convention of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Houlton, on May 26 and 29, are completed.

The convention will open with registration and an informal get-together. Welcome to the new clubs of the State will be given by Miss Mabel S. Merrill of the Lewiston club, and there will be a response from a member of one of the recently admitted clubs.

The principal luncheon speaker will be Mrs. Ellen Libby Eastman of Sanford, who will talk on "How Membership in a Business and Professional Women's Club Carried Me to Greece."

At the opening of the business session in the afternoon welcome will be extended to the delegates by Miss Bernice Haley, president of the Houlton club, and by the first selectman of Houlton. The annual address of the president, Miss Flora E. Wood of Bangor, will be the principal feature of the afternoon session. A design for a State Business and Professional Women's Club flag will be presented by the Augusta Club.

At the banquet, scheduled for the first night, the toastmistress will be Mrs. Jennie Flood Kreger of Waterville, and speakers will include

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SPECIAL! BOHN "SANITOR"

With Detachable Base Cabinet for
Mechanical Refrigeration

Save Your Ice!
Save Your
Food!

By actual test the Bohn Refrigerator uses one-fourth less ice, maintains lower temperature and preserves foods far better than any other refrigerator ever built. This is why every Pullman Dining Car in the United States has a Bohn Refrigerator in its kitchen—the Pullman kitchen is a severe test!

Illustration shows front of cabinet removed. Back also removable.

Note this radical reduction
from regular selling price

Bohn "Sanitor" Refrigerators have selected first-quality oak exteriors, handsomely finished. The linings are one-piece seamless porcelain fused on heavy steel base.

Height Width Depth Ice Regular Price Special Price
65 1/2 In. 35 In. 20 In. 95 Lbs. \$94.25 \$75.00
Bohn "Sanitor" Refrigerators have selected first-quality oak exteriors, handsomely finished. The linings are one-piece seamless porcelain fused on heavy steel base.

FOR ELECTRICAL OR ICE—
Your Bohn Refrigerator, just as you buy it, is ready for the use of either Ice or Electrical Refrigeration, without changes or alterations.

Monthly Terms if Preferred
Small Deposit Holds Any Refrigerator
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WHITE PORCELAIN (Exterior and Interior) Bohn Syphon Refrigerators

the porcelain of which has been very slightly marred during manufacture, but thoroughly restored before leaving our factory, so that they are now practically perfect. These excellent Refrigerators we now offer AT SPECIAL DISCOUNTS while they last.

Height Width Depth Ice Regular Price Special Price
47 In. 35 In. 20 In. 95 Lbs. \$73.90 \$66.55
50 In. 36 1/2 In. 21 1/2 In. 130 Lbs. 92.10 82.90
54 In. 35 In. 20 In. 130 Lbs. 99.10 89.20
56 In. 36 1/2 In. 23 In. 190 Lbs. 119.25 107.35
56 In. 43 1/2 In. 23 In. 210 Lbs. 132.50 119.25
66 In. 45 In. 23 In. 255 Lbs. 162.50 146.25
65 1/2 In. 35 In. 20 In. 95 Lbs. 94.25 75.00

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB DATA FOR MR. FORD

Motor Manufacturer Acquires
Sterling Collection

CLINTON, Mass., May 26 (AP)—Henry Ford, who acquired certain doorsteps and parts of the foundation of the Mary's Little Lamb Schoolhouse that formerly stood on Redstone Hill in Sterling, and who is to reconstruct the building in Sudbury, around the portions of the original frames of the old building that was salvaged from a church garage in Sterling Center, has made another purchase that has to do with the famous episode of the lamb that loved Mary Sawyer so that it followed her to school.

Mr. Ford, after a personal interview with Francis H. Sawyer and an inspection of his collection of books, manuscripts, newspaper clippings, and autographed letters, has bought them all and they will be exhibited later in the reconstructed school building.

The collection includes 200 pieces, including evidence relating to the author of the famous poem, of Mary Sawyer, her ancestry and her life in Sterling.

PERE MARQUETTE SURPLUS
Surplus of the Pere Marquette Railway for April amounting to \$506,113, brought the total for the four months to \$2,166,511, compared with \$1,381,852 in the like period of 1925.

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Send for our little booklet,
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New England"
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THAT WILL BLOOM THIS YEAR

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Begins
June 1

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Reserve System
Resources
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Come in today
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An appetizing combination of tender, fresh vegetables, well-balanced and thoroughly cooked to bring out their full flavor. The vegetables—tastefully arranged on one plate, as illustrated—are peas, string beans, spinach, corn and mashed potato. Served with rolls and butter.

Waldorf
At the Sign of the Red Apple
A Clean Place to Eat—
for Men, Women and Children—
Breakfast, Lunch, Supper



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The Choice of Men
Who Step Ahead

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BANISTER
Shoes
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BOSTON HEADQUARTERS FOR BANISTER SHOES

POLAND'S CODE TO BE UNIFIED

Marshal Pilsudski Determines to Wipe Out Bureaucracy—General Disappears

WARSAW, Poland, May 26 (AP)—Joseph Pilsudski, who recently overthrew the Polish Government and took into his own hands the rule of affairs of the state, purposes to wipe out what he terms the bureaucracy which has hampered the Nation's development by unifying the entire code of Polish law.

In an interview with newspapermen Marshal Pilsudski declared as for the country's foreign policy and the general policies of domestic administration there would be no change. When asked to state what would be his attitude should the National Assembly refuse to elect a President satisfactory to him, the Marshal laconically replied: "We shall see what we shall do when we come to that."

He was extremely reticent during his talk with the journalists, and at one time remarked that they could not get him to talk by throwing compliments at him. After he had closed the interview, one of his aides said: "When Marshal Pilsudski is President he will give another interview." Reports from the provinces show that there have been some clashes between members of the Right and Left parties during political meetings preparatory to the gathering of the National Assembly next week to elect a President. Some additional blood has been shed in factional fighting. A score of persons were injured in street fighting in Lemberg growing out of meetings of Socialists and National Democrats. The police had to intervene and in so doing used their clubs vigorously to restore order.

The fact that civilians are still in possession of some 3000 rifles given them at the time of the revolution is causing some anxiety to the provisional government.

WARSAW, Poland, May 26 (AP)—General Malczewski, who was Minister of War in the Cabinet overthrown by the Pilsudski coup, has mysteriously disappeared. After the intervention of the Cabinet at Wilanow it was stated that he had been taken to a sanatorium. When his family tried to find him, however, nobody knew of his whereabouts, and all trace of him has been lost.

General Rozwadowski, General Jawinski and General Zagorski, who were also interned at Wilanow with the Cabinet members, have been transferred to Vilna on alleged serious charges, the exact nature of which is not divulged.

The Treasury Department has issued Treasury bonds to the extent of 30,000,000 zlotys. M. Zdzislawski, who was Minister of Finance in the Witos Government, describes this as a veiled form of inflation.

COLUMBIA MAN WINS PRIX DE ROME AWARD

Clarence Dale Badgley in American Academy Honor

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Clarence Dale Badgley of Springfield, O., as instructor in the Department of Architecture at Columbia University, has been awarded the Prix de Rome of the American Academy in Rome. It has been announced that Homer Fay Pfeiffer of Diamond Springs, Kan., instructor in the School of Architectural Design at Yale, was given honorable mention.

The Prix de Rome is a fellowship of \$1250 for three years' study at Rome. The drawing was for decorative treatment for a reservoir wall and fountain terminal for a parkway vista.

Mr. Badgley, who is 27, graduated from Ohio State and Columbia Universities.

Robert L. Sanders of Chicago was reappointed to the Horatio Parker

Memorial Fellowship in Musical Composition. John Day of Johns Hopkins University and at present a fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Frederick Lamotte Santee of Harvard, now a student at Oxford University, and Lillian Starr of Wellesley, at present a graduate student at Bryn Mawr, were reappointed to fellowships in classical studies.

MINERS WILLING TO TALK WAGES

British Secretary Ready to "Go Into the Question" After Reorganization

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 26—Arthur J. Cook, Miners' Federation secretary, who has hitherto refused to consider the possibility of any reduction in the miners' wages, now admits his readiness to "go into the question," but only after the reorganization of the industry, when he thought "there would be no need" for any wage cut.

In the meanwhile everyone seems to take it for granted that there will be no development which will prevent the Prime Minister's threat to withdraw the offer of the subsidy on May 31 becoming effective. Today's Times, however, contains two notable proposals for ending the impasse. One is from an anonymous member of the Mining Association who suggests that "economic collaterals" in each district might agree to merge into area-holding companies on an agreed formula as to valuation, so as to control effectively area selling prices and output."

The second is a joint proposal of the well-known economists, Walter Layton and J. M. Keynes and a number of other prominent Liberals who plead for Parliament to legislate minimum rates of wages for various grades of labor in coal mines. The latter adds that legislation should include the appointment of a national wage board "consisting of representatives of the mine owners and miners, together with a strong neutral element" for the purpose of altering minimum rates by a majority vote.

The signatories also call on the Government to immediately propose a scheme "adequately financed" for dealing with the problem of labor displaced by closing uneconomic pits and to give a more comprehensive undertaking of its willingness to carry out the reconstruction side of the report of the royal coal commission.

SENATE PASSES BILL TO PUSH OIL TRIALS

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Senate has passed and sent to the House a bill designed to facilitate trial on its merits of the conspiracy case against Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny, growing out of the oil scandal. It provides for dismissal of appeals taken by the defendants to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Thomas W. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, was author of the bill, which was supported by special counsel for the Government in the oil cases. Mr. Walsh said appeals from such orders were not permitted in federal courts outside of the District of Columbia, and so far as he knew they were not permitted in any state courts.

"The whole purpose is to expedite the trial of the issue on its merits," Mr. Walsh said. "This would not prevent appeals at the conclusion of the case in the event of convictions."

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AIDED
MEXICO CITY, Mex., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—By order of President P. Elias Calles, the Department of Education has donated 5000 pesos to the American School Foundation, here. The recent campaign for funds for American schools has raised 150,000 pesos.

CANADIAN LINES' EARNINGS GROW

Satisfactory Report Submitted to Parliament—Minister Optimistic

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26 (Special)—Satisfaction in the present and optimism for the future pervaded the annual estimates of the Canadian National Railways, as presented in the House of Commons yesterday by Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals. "Given a reasonably good harvest and freedom from traffic losses due to labor difficulties, it may be possible," said the Minister, "for the National Railways this year to meet their entire interest charges due the public. This, needless to say, would constitute a remarkable and welcome achievement."

His confidence, he pointed out, was due in part to the fact that the operating results for the first four months of the present year indicate net earnings of \$9,689,217, as compared with but a third of this amount for the same period the previous year, and in part to an increase of \$15,000,000 net earnings last year, due two-thirds to good harvests and improved trade and one-third to decreased costs of operation.

Six Years Public Ownership
Reviewing the six years of public ownership of the railways, Mr. Dunning explained that while the operating deficit was \$34,000,000 in 1920, there had been no deficit for the past four years, and in 1925 the operating surplus was \$32,000,000, or a swing of \$66,000,000 in that time. At the same time, the total of the annual fixed charges was but \$26,000,000 or \$40,000,000 less.

Whereas a year ago, he continued, Parliament had been asked to provide \$5,000,000 to meet expenditures and indebtedness, on account of a number of favorable circumstances only \$1,000,000 of this sum had been actually utilized, which was strikingly indicative of the rapidly improving condition of the National lines. The budget amount required for the present fiscal year is \$31,000,000, and the gross capital expenditure proposed is \$19,127,284.

Colonizing Tracks Costly
Mr. Dunning went at some length into the problems the lines had to contend with and possible solutions. The former were caused by the thousands of miles of purely colonization tracks which, while necessary to the development of the country, reduced the good showing on the older established lines, and also to heavy indebtedness incurred when under private management.

He looked for a solution in greater density of traffic brought about by increased population. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the National Railways, had advised him that during the first four months of 1926 nearly 41,000 passengers had been landed at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, which was an increase of 69 per cent over the same period of last year, and augured well for improvement in this direction.

Examination of Finances
Sir Henry had also informed him that a searching examination of the railway's financial structure had been underway during the past year, in federal courts outside of the District of Columbia, and so far as he knew they were not permitted in any state courts.

The thing most to be desired, said the Minister, is that the system pay

its own way out of its own earnings and on the basis of a rate structure which shall be fair to all industries and to all sections of the country. "That is the goal, and I am optimistic enough to declare my belief that the goal is attainable," he concluded.

New York Cost Too Much, Says Hollander of Today

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Peter Minuit was swindled by the Indians when he paid them \$24, or 80 guilders, for Manhattan Island in 1626, Tunis Deergen, former president of the Holland Society, said at the 300th anniversary celebration of the famous real estate deal.

Mr. Deergen declared that "the \$24 Minuit paid was really much more than the island was worth," and that the 20,000-acre tract included in the sale was a barren waste, unutilized and full of stagnant ponds. The \$24 paid by Minuit, he said, would be equal to \$2000 today.

JAPANESE CASE BEING WATCHED

Two Governments Interested in Result of Suit Against Oregon Citizens

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 22—In the United States District Court at Portland, Ore., on July 9, a trial of much significance to Japanese-American relations will be held. It is a suit for damages instituted by five Japanese subjects, four men and a woman, in connection with an anti-Japanese disturbance at Toledo, Ore., on July 12, 1925.

The men seek damages in the sum of \$25,000 each, while the woman asks \$30,000. The defendants are George R. Schenck, city marshal of Toledo; his wife, and seven citizens of the town—Charles A. Buck, H. Germer, W. S. Colvin, R. A. Pritchard, Frank Sturtevant, Owen Hart, and L. D. Emerson. The Japanese plaintiffs will be represented at the trial by Wallace McCamant of Portland, whom the United States Senate recently declined to confirm as President Coolidge's nominee for the judgeship of the Ninth Federal Circuit Court.

Both the American and Japanese Governments are watching the forthcoming proceedings with deepest interest. At the time of the Toledo disturbance, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington made informal representations at the State Department. They were not what is technically known as a protest, but took the form of a request that the Secretary of State supply a detailed account of exactly what happened.

This was done, on the basis of information supplied by Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon. It is said there was an implied understanding that the State Department would do its utmost to see that the guilty parties at Toledo were eventually brought to justice and that any damages sustained by them would be indemnified. The five Japanese seek compensation not only for physical violence alleged to have been done to them, but for the loss of employment consequent upon the clash.

Hired for Lumber Camp
Some 30 or 40 Japanese were taken to the Toledo sawmill and lumber camp of the Pacific Spruce Corporation in midsummer of last year. They were hired by an employment agent, who engaged them for a certain kind of unusually rough work for which, at the time, no white labor was available. It was claimed by the company and by the employment agent that before sending the Japanese to Toledo, they took the precaution of assuring themselves that under the circumstances, no objection to their presence would be offered.

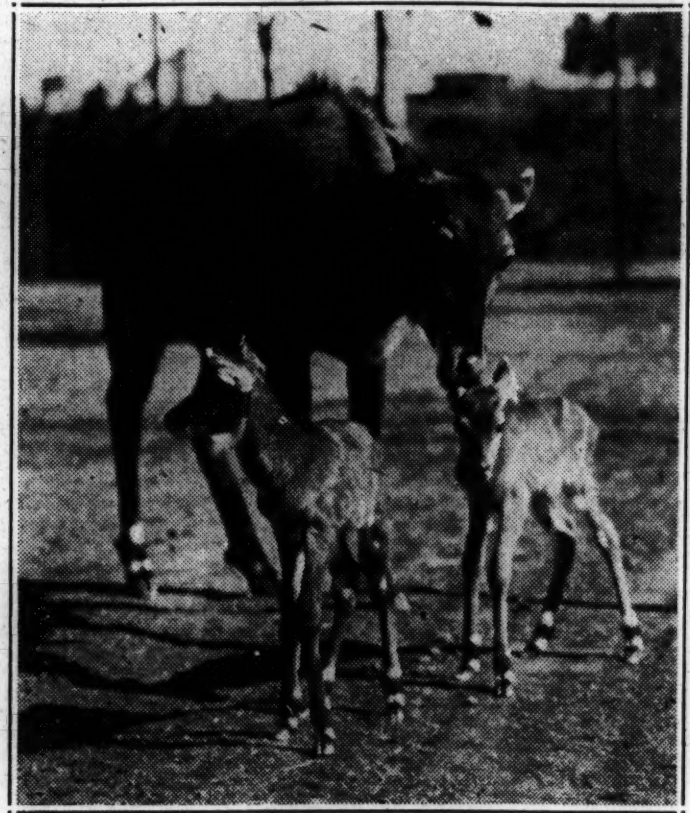
Anti-Oriental feeling runs high in that particular section of Oregon. The Japanese had been on their jobs only a little while when they were ordered to leave Toledo without notice. They claim that they were expelled in the most ruthless fashion, in some cases despoiled of their personal effects, and driven to the adjoining county line, with orders to shift for themselves.

There have been several legal skirmishes in the lower courts in connection with the case and all proceedings to date have been decided in favor of the Japanese plaintiffs.

TRANSIT WAGE PACT RENEWED
ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26 (AP)—Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, employed by the New York State Railways on its lines in Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, have announced their decision to renew the working contract with the railway, following the tabulation of votes of the trolley men of the three cities. The contract which they approved provides no increase in pay.

None of the beer has been placed on sale in the State, although one large Denver wholesale company has shipped in a large supply of it. The district attorneys have agreed that the legality of the beer will have to be tested in the courts and have threatened test cases against any druggists who sell it.

Nilgai Twins at San Diego Zoo



These New Arrivals Are Related Closely to the African Horned Antelope. The Mother Is Ready to Tell Visitors of the Children's Cleverness.

MAPLE SUGAR SPECIAL STARTS TRIP EASTWARD

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 26—After two days spent here boosting Vermont and products of the Green Mountain State, 125 outstanding business, professional and industrial leaders, headed by Franklin S. Billings, Governor of Vermont, departed for Detroit to the Maple Sugar Special.

The train carries four cars of exhibits, promoting the principal products of the State. Among those in the party of men and women to visit this city, as guests of the Chicago Association of Commerce, were Frank L. Fish, judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Hollister Jackson, president of the Vermont Bar Association, and James P. Taylor, secretary of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce.

MALT BEER SALE FACES TEST CASE

PUEBLO, Colo., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The new malt beer recently authorized for sale through druggists by the Federal Government, will not become popular in Colorado and will probably not go on sale at all, J. Arthur Phelps, District Attorney of the tenth judicial district, with headquarters here, has announced following a survey made of the district attorneys of the State.

None of the beer has been placed on sale in the State, although one large Denver wholesale company has shipped in a large supply of it. The district attorneys have agreed that the legality of the beer will have to be tested in the courts and have threatened test cases against any druggists who sell it.

Model Yachts Sail Swiftly in Junior Skippers' Regatta

Future Defenders of the America Cup Seen in Designers of Tiny Craft in Central Park

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 26—Miniature sailboats, now upright, now yielding to the wind, moved lazily, rhythmically, to their goals on Conservatory Lake in Central Park when, on shore, a host of admiring parents and relatives looked on and cheered the 200 juvenile skippers entered in the Model Yacht Regatta, sponsored by the Junior Skippers' League of America. The park department's bureau of recreation, Frances D. Gallatin, commissioner, co-operated.

The boats were entered in six classes, according to their length, and awards of gold, silver and bronze medals and a silver cup were offered in each race. Among the winners were seven-year-old Lewis Nixon, 3d, a grandson of Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, who entered his boat in the 35-inch class and won a gold and bronze medal and a special prize model yacht, and Jesse L. Livermore Jr., who won the captain's prize offered by the Junior Skippers' League in the 50-inch class.

Future Yachtsmen
Flopping face down on the walk that edged the lake, their noses close to the water, these small boys, some of whom had constructed their own boats, waited tense after the starter's whistle had given them the signal to launch their tiny crafts, and it is little wonder that Mr. Nixon, who presented the cups and medals, saw in these enthusiastic young skippers, possible future defenders of the America Cup.

Judges of the races follow: James V. Mulholland, supervisor of the Bureau of Recreation, who directed the regatta; Dr. Abraham L. Wohlbarst, Harry C. Knellfuss, Malton V. O'Connell, A. Hamilton and H. G. Blythe. James McCahill acted as announcer and A. Rosenberg as starter.

Awards follow:

15-inch class: First, Bennett Galey.

Wohlbarst Cup and medal; second, Robert Vogel, medal; third, Lester Klein, 3-year-old, medal.

25-inch class: First, Edward Tassar, David M. Mulligan Cup and medal; second, Frank Nesbit, medal; third, William Peterson, medal.

Other Awards

35-inch Class—First, William Kuhn, Junior Skipper's League cup and medal; second, Raphael Friedman, medal; third, Lewis Nixon, medal and special prize model yacht.

50-inch Class—First, Jesse L. Livermore Jr., Captain's Cup of the league; second, John Mackey, medal; third, Jules Beckery, medal.

72-inch Class—First, Charles Haslov, Kleinert Cup; second, William Koenig, medal; third, Edward Olsen, medal.

Motor Boat Handicap—First, Walter Berner, Baucher Cup; second, Mead Wood, medal; third, Talcott Bates, medal.

RECORD LIGNITE YEAR FOR NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Although this year's demand for and production of lignite has exceeded all past records, many of the small lignite mines have suspended operation until fall, according to Albert Wadlington, state mine inspector. In several sections of the State, however, preparations are being made for increased production during the coming winter. A new mine with a 15-foot vein of coal is being opened at Tolley.

The thickest seams of lignite have been found in Bowman County where, in the Halleck and Toughney mines, veins are reported to be 62 feet thick. A briquetting plant is being established at Havelock.

COAL

Now is the time to make arrangements for next Winter's Coal supply.

Furnace	\$15.50	Nut	\$15.75
Egg	15.75	Pea	13.50
Stove	16.00	No. 1 Buckwheat	9.00

We have on hand all sizes of fresh-mined Anthracite Coal, and advise placing your order NOW.

Massachusetts Wharf Coal Co.

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YARDS AND POCKETS
ALLSTON CAMBRIDGE EAST BOSTON NEWTONVILLE



A cooling, refreshing drink for Decoration Day!

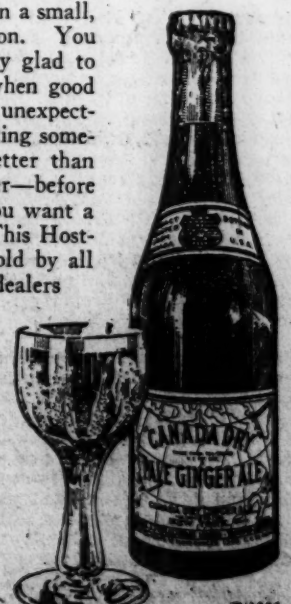
NO MATTER what you do on this holiday or where you go, there's one drink that's sure to add an extra bit of joy to each happy hour. . . . Good old "Canada Dry."

You will welcome it at luncheon and at dinner when the summer sun beats down and you want a meal that is light and cool. . . . In mid-afternoon when you sit down with your family or your friends to rest a little while from the excitement of the day. . . . In the evening when there is no breeze anywhere and you want a cool, refreshing drink before retiring.

For there is something about "Canada Dry" like the coolness of mountain air . . . an invigorating coolness that really refreshes.

"CANADA DRY"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Extract imported from Canada and bottled in the U. S. A. by Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, 25 W. 43rd St., New York. In Canada, J. J. McLaughlin Limited, Toronto. Est. 1890.
Boston Branch—941 Park Square Building, Boston
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RIDE IN COMFORT DRIVE WITH EASE

One ride in Oldsmobile Six impresses you with its exceptional provisions for your comfort and enjoyment.

Here is luxury in every sense of the word: rich upholstery and appointments, welcome roominess, restful riding qualities and driving ease.

This "luxury at the wheel" includes not only complete relaxation, unhampered movement and seating comfort but the added zest of flashing performance at your command . . . the keen enjoyment of handling facility and absolute control.

In short, Oldsmobile Six is a car you'll be glad you own.



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OLDS MOTOR WORKS,
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White Slippers of Quality

Women of taste must needs approve the graceful lines, new style and easy fit of the white footwear at Hanan's. It is a delight to choose here among today's white pumps, straps and novelty ties; dress, tailored and sports styles; snowy slippers for every Summer use and occasion.

Hanan
Hosiery
in White
and
Summer
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HANAN & SON

Foot Costumers to Women and Men

NEW YORK . BOSTON . BROOKLYN . PHILADELPHIA
DETROIT . CHICAGO . BUFFALO . PITTSBURGH
MILWAUKEE . NEW ORLEANS . LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO . CLEVELAND . ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY . LONDON . PARIS

*These stores carry children's footwear as well

TRADELEADERS POINT THE WAY FOR NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 1)

new methods, or to sail new seas it had no place in the progress of New England's salvation.

"The ancient prophet declared that there is a time to cast away stones and a time to gather stones together." The prophet's vision of the history of New England, there has been a constant shifting between the relative attractiveness of activities at home and abroad. And the present looks like one of the times for "casting away stones."

New Era at Hand

New England conservatism in the sense of wide vision, sure action, wise choice and a clear recognition of the utility of trying to meet the new active conditions with passive devices is the need of this new phase of New England record. It is Samuel Shaw and Elias Derby could lay the foundations for a new era in Canton with the handicaps they had in 1790. New England if she will turn her face again to the whole world, can find some new solution. But first there is the necessity to recognize the fact that New England's problems never have found a local remedy; whenever New England has needed renewal she has found it on the sea.

Aggressiveness in development of new markets, rather than expansion of old ones, was the key to New England's address. He outlined the growth of New England's industry and the position of leadership attained by this section, which has gradually been coaxed away.

"Our prosperity, to the past, has been so firmly established that it has led to self-satisfaction, lack of aggressiveness and to a provincialism which has blinded us to the significance of the development of manufacturing and industry in other parts of our country and to the need for developing new markets for our products."

Sales and Merchandising Poor

"I believe that our manufacturing and production is amply cared for. I also believe that our merchandising and sales methods are exceedingly poor, and that our knowledge of markets for our products, both domestic and foreign, is infinitesimal. The remedy for the situation lies in a realization of these facts and in aggressive action in merchandising, which includes advertising and publicity, proper packaging, handling of our products, and the building up of sales and sales forces to balance our splendid manufacturing and production."

"We have today all the necessary fundamentals for a successful export trade. Our Government, and the State Department in particular, is giving greater aid than ever before. Our foreign service is greatly improved. Government representatives are more active than ever before, our commercial policy is more clearly defined."

"American banking connections in foreign lands have vastly increased and are becoming adequate to support properly our export trade. The transportation is greatly improved; more steamship lines to our potential markets are in operation than ever before. Trade information through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and other agencies, is adequate. In short, the necessary fundamentals for export trade are available."

Gives Valuable Points

"The essentials in addition to the mechanical details which are being discussed in this conference are:

"1. Adaptability to our markets. We must scrap, if necessary, all of our former ideas as to modes and manners of exporting.

"2. Study our potential customers and give them our splendid quality goods in the shape and form they desire."

"3. Continuity of effort in our export business and we must protect our customers and markets through thick and thin, and not, as heretofore, consider the world markets as a dumping ground in times of industrial and financial depression in our home markets.

"4. Above everything else, we must develop a personnel familiar with the foreign end of the export trade. This is utterly lacking today, and it goes without saying that all discussion of development of export trade without a proper sales force of trained Americans who know world markets intimately, is nothing but pure bunk."

"Our markets are waiting for us. Our European trade is well developed, and should remain constant, without much hope for large increase. The undeveloped countries of the world present, in my belief, a great opportunity. The market in the Orient is vast and only partially developed. I believe that our greatest natural market lies in Latin America. Its potentialities are tremendous. It produces the products and raw materials which we cannot furnish ourselves and which we must have in increasing quantities—tropical fruits, sugar, nitrate, timber, and hides, to mention only a few. In return it will need for years to come all of our varied New England manufactured products."

Need to See Changes

"All we need is ability to visualize our opportunities in the world markets, adaptability in our handling of exports, development of personnel, and the determination to stick to export trade until our efforts meet with success. Granting these points, there is not the least question that New England can maintain her rightful position in the industrial and commercial world."

In the group sessions, R. J. Collins, credit manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, speaking at the credit and finance group, classified the various sources of information open to the foreign credit manager in the order of their importance.

"Our first line of inquiry starts with the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau," he said, "which is of inestimable value because of the detailed nature of the report and the fact that it has been gathered from the lowest credit men and represents co-operative effort." Mr. Collins outlined the relative importance of reports from foreign travelers and agents; the checking of this information by reports from the commercial agencies and the value of information obtained from banks.

A. S. Hillier, chief of the commercial intelligence division, of the Department of Commerce, talking before the same group, "Original Sources of Foreign Credit Information," said that extension of credit to foreign buyers was one of the most important issues before our exporters today. The issue is vital, he said, at this time, as we are operating in a buyer's market and our foreign rivals are active in an endeavor to regain trade lost by them during the war, when many foreign buyers came to this country for supplies and, in consequence, put American firms in overseas trading which had heretofore confined their selling to this country.

He compared the total exports of the United States in 1913, \$2,484,000,000, with those of the past four years, i.e., 1922, \$3,342,000,000; 1923, \$4,167,000,000; 1924, \$4,591,000,000; 1925, \$4,909,000,000, which, he said, showed a gain in 1925 of 100 per cent over those of 1913.

Mr. Hillier outlined the difficulty of competing with foreign trade rivals on a basis of price and price only. When buyers can be induced to consider quality, American exporters can hold their own, provided that occasional credit terms be granted, he said. Material needed by credit men was outlined by Mr. Hillier and various sources of securing necessary information were enumerated.

He pointed out that today there are on file in the office of the Commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau detailed reports on some 335,000 foreign firms and about 1000 new reports are being added each week.

At a luncheon a silver loving cup was presented to Edwin C. Johnson, retiring president of the New England Export Club by the Chamber of Commerce in appreciation of his services.

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Reading Clubs for Children and Neighborhood Study Groups for Adults Among Many Community Literary Projects

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Conspicuous among them is the volunteer work carried on by a woman who is a great lover of books in a little community of 600 to 700 inhabitants. She had a busy, wide-awake career, studying, reading, traveling and doing for others. As trustee of a little branch library in a private house, some time ago she asked for a loan of children's books from the State division, that she might see what she could accomplish in placing them in the schools.

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"This is the second year in school for the twins," this worker writes. "Charlie brings my milk and I hear him read a little each morning. Stevenson's 'Garden of Verses,' he is going through the second time. He is so his sister can get it."

"They have read 'Monsi, the Goat Boy,' and are now reading 'Pilgrim Stories.' It is nicely illustrated, and that helps. Jasper, two years older, reads these with them. Then he reads the histories with Inez, and that makes her composition work. Maps are used constantly for the location of places, so I feel that geography is being practically taught."

The reading of the one book was vivified by picture and letter and used for years by this enthusiastic little lady, describing a traveler's surprise at the great beauty of the river.

Project Growing

Largely as a result of this trustee's interest the little library has been moved recently to a hall over the grocery store and made a community project. Lumber for shelves and tables was donated, members of the sewing circle packed the books for transfer and some of the members plan to present each of the three afternoons the library is to be open. They also will have many of their meetings at the library instead of at the homes, thus encouraging a greater familiarity with it and a wider use of its books.

In a town of 265 inhabitants in the Berkshires, snow-bound in winter, a librarian started a neighborhood club of 10 to study the course in American literature by Dallas Lore Sharp in the "Reading with a Purpose" series published by the American Library Association. With books

he said, "there can be no finer system of reorganization than the one we are now in process of establishing; namely, first, a central advisory council to deal with plans, with choices, with the philosophy of individual service; second, no organized charitable service by the denomination, but, third, the highest possible degree of personal service by the individual, carrying the tenets of the Christian way of life into action as a citizen and as a churchman."

"Do not make your denomination the administrative agent of charity and social work which is a civic function. Rather let it stand as the great fountain head of that stamina, that idealism, that sterling worth of character which gives the individual strength to serve his fellow men."

Henry H. Fuller reported that the association had received during the year requests of \$151,908, of which \$59,365 is unrestricted. Donations from churches, individuals and societies amounted to \$63,500, which is \$500 more than the centenary total last year. Because of these added resources the association has increased its budget for the coming year to \$170,000.

CHURCH UNITY GAIN STUDIED

Forms a Leading Topic of
Discussion at Unitarian
Anniversary Week

"If the various denominations could be made to laugh together for a few minutes the great unity would be definitely advanced," said the Rev. Roger S. Forbes of the Unitarian Church in Germantown, Pa., addressing the Alliance of Unitarian Women today at their church by the sea.

"The Approach to Interdenominational Unity."

Mrs. Oscar C. Gallacher, president of the Alliance, reported on the progress of the organization during the past year. "Since the first object of the Alliance is the quickening and deepening of religious life," she said, "it is the spiritual gains with which we should have first concern."

"Alliance women are coming to realize that our greatest service to the world of the future is today. Alliance women are taking an ever-increasing interest in religious education in the home and in the church school."

She also commented with satisfaction on the co-operation with and support given to other boards of the Alliance by the organization, and the progress accomplished in the reorganization of educational work in the South. The school at Shelter Neck, N. C., has been permanently closed, and all energy will be devoted to building up the school at Swanwick. Pupils from Shelter Neck will be accommodated at the larger school by scholarship arrangements.

Meetings of the Alliance filled the program Anniversary Week today. The morning and afternoon meetings were held in Tremont Temple. Tonight, in Arlington Street Church, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. James Smyth, principal of the Wesleyan Theological College of Montreal, will discuss the new United Church of Canada.

At the same hour the Religious Arts Guild will hold its annual meeting in the Edward Everett Hale Chapel of the First Church. The president of the organization, the Rev. Dr. Eugene E. Shippen of the Second Church in Boston, will deliver the address. His subject will be "How to Bridge the Gulf Between Religion and Art."

Meeting Social Conditions

At the meeting of the Social Service Council last night Robert W. Kelso of Boston spoke on the changing aspects of social conditions. "A denominational group like ours,"

he said, "there can be no finer system of reorganization than the one we are now in process of establishing; namely, first, a central advisory council to deal with plans, with choices, with the philosophy of individual service; second, no organized charitable service by the denomination, but, third, the highest possible degree of personal service by the individual, carrying the tenets of the Christian way of life into action as a citizen and as a churchman."

Others who favored the project were: Representative Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge; Judge Robert Walcott of Cambridge; Frederick W. Dallinger, president of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce; Albert M. Chandler, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and Representative Frank W. Osborne, Tony A. Garofano and Fred A. Hutchinson of Lynn.

James S. Russell for the Milton Planning Board, favored the plan in general, but urged that the route be changed in Milton to make it more convenient and to avoid serious conflict with owners of estates in that town.

Mayor Richard B. Coolidge of Medford urged that the route be changed to avoid Medford Square. He feared the square would be overwhelmed with congestion.

Chestnut Hill Garden Club Opens Spring Flower Show

Public Invited to Liggett Estate, Where Displays Have
Been Attractively Arranged in Three Large Tents
on Lawn—Awards Announced

Today the public was admitted for the first of two showings, with no admission charged, to the annual spring flower show of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, held on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett, 185 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill.

Awards had been made to the groupings last evening in time for the private view held for members of the club, and new honors were established for many among the amateur gardeners whose membership and unflinching effort makes this club one of the most ambitious and successful among such organizations in the neighborhood of Greater Boston.

Three great tents mark the front lawn of the estate, two of them covering the larger groupings of the exhibit and one tent given over to the display of decorative effects for tables. Peter Arnott received a first for his centerpiece of flowers and a second for his arrangements of flowers for living room or hallway.

Among the Winners

Mrs. C. G. Weld won an award for a group of foliage or flowering plants, 50 square feet. C. Rust received a first for an arrangement of flowers for living room or hall decorative use and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears a gratuity for her exhibit of salpiglossis.

One of the unusual among the large single exhibits was the Swiss garden exhibit, arranged by Robert Duncan, gardener to Ernest B. Dane. The effect is of a Swiss garden backed by snow-capped mountains. Upon one side of a reproduction of a small Swiss mill is a pond, bridged over, with water trickling from the rocks to propel the mill wheel, and

continuing away under the bridge. Mrs. Edwin S. Webster took a variety of prizes for her showings of orchids, a group 25 feet square, three specimen Canterbury bells and three specimen pelargoniums. Mrs. Webster also obtained an important gold medal award for her group of foliage and flowering plants, 150 square feet and a second prize for one specimen Canterbury bells.

Gratuities Also Awarded

Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall won size awards, among them three firsts, for hydrangeas, fuchsias and Canterbury bells. She also received gratuity for three specimen calceolarias and for new or rare growing plant or flowering shrub.

Mrs. Liggett's exhibits won second, for a group of orchids, 25 square feet, and a gratuity for foliage and flowering plants.

Five prizes were awarded the Ernest B. Dane estate. The judges of the large displays included Birket Letson, Boston; Mrs. Samuel Sloane, New York, and Mrs. Homer Gage, Winchester. The smaller displays, including the cut flowers, were awarded by ballot, special boxes being placed for ballots at convenient places in the tents.

Mrs. James D. Colt superintended the placing of the exhibits and she had the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett, Mrs. A. T. Bradley, Mrs. William Ellery, Mrs. C. S. Houghton, E. B. Dane and George P. Dike. Tomorrow the show will be open to the public free of charge from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The estate may be reached by automobile by Commonwealth Avenue or Beacon Street to Hammond Street, or by the Commonwealth Avenue-Lake Street car line.

FIREARMS LICENSING RULES STRENGTHENED

Amendments strengthening the bill requiring licenses to carry firearms in Massachusetts were adopted by the State Senate today. The bill has been lying on the table for almost two months. One amendment introduced by Gaspar G. Bacon, Senator from South Middlesex, one who has committed a felony while unlawfully carrying a firearm shall receive an additional penalty of from four to five years' imprisonment.

Another amendment provides a fine of \$500 for anyone who lends money to erect a \$100,000 war memorial or to erect a monument or statue. A further amendment requires permits for the purchase and lease of firearms as well as for carrying them.

ST. MIHIEL MEMORIAL
IS VOTED FOR IN HOUSE

By an overwhelming voice vote the Massachusetts House of Representatives today passed to be engrossed a bill to erect a \$100,000 war memorial at St. Mihiel, France. Action has not yet been taken on Governor Fuller's recommendation for a war memorial in Copley Square, but a report is expected very soon.

After considerable debate at today's session, the St. Mihiel bill was passed with little opposition. The Commonwealth already owns land in France and preparations for the actual construction have been under way for several years.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS

Orders for 1900 tons of structural steel have been received by the American Bridge Company from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; 1760 tons from the Washburn Railway and 680 tons from municipal construction in Chicago.

BETTER HOMES IS KEYNOTE FOR CLUBWOMEN'S MEETING

Convention Hears General Federation President Plead
Improvement of Family Life as Best Road Toward
Law Observance and Finer Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—Upbuilding of the American home, so that "our people might be turned away from their mad flight after irresponsible pleasures to the lasting satisfaction found in ideal family life," is the goal set before the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention here. This was the keynote of the program outlined by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the federation, at the opening session.

The great convention hall on the Steel Pier, decorated with flags and wreaths of smilax, was colorful background for the formal opening. National and state officers escorted Mrs. Sherman, who was seated on the aisle to the music of the white-robed Gloria Trumpeters from New York, and took their places on the flower-banked platform. Four past presidents of the federation were present—Mrs. Dimis T. S. Denison, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

"Greatest Radio Station"
"We are broadcasting tonight from the greatest radio station in America—GFWC," announced Mrs. Montrose Graham Tull, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the local Biennial Board, who called the convention to order.

In an address on "Woman's Influence in the Life of Today," Charles A. Eaton (R.), Representative from New Jersey, urged the federation to make the influence of women more strongly felt in public affairs. An alarming tendency to lawlessness, particularly needs the attention of women, he said.

"In my judgment the chief contribution of womanhood to the world is a spiritual interpretation of its problems," said Mr. Eaton. "Women are setting their faces against war, class hatred, and personal antagonisms based on selfishness, which menace the welfare of mankind. The influence of the world's womanhood must be directed toward an awakening of a new moral sense in the individual."

Deportation of Aliens
Deportation of all aliens illegally in the United States, installation of practical courses in citizenship training throughout the public school system, and immediate steps to obtain additional funds for home extension work under the terms of the Smith-Lever bill were urged in resolutions placed before the convention today by Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore, chairman of the resolutions committee.

The opposition of individual delegates from the southern states to reaffirmation of federation support for the child labor amendment will not lead the southern clubs to form an opposition group against the majority will of the convention. This decision was reached at a pre-convention meeting of the southeastern council. The ruling made at the West Baden council meeting of the federation denying the right of member clubs to carry on an active program counter to the stand of the general federation will be adhered to by southern delegates.

The Louisville Revolt
It is learned from delegates of the Louisville (Ky.) Woman's Club that they are opposed to pending resolutions reaffirming support of the child labor amendment and the education bill and urging enactment of a uniform marriage and divorce law. They are rallying to the old call of state rights, protesting that individual clubs should not be bound by majority action of the federation to stand for projects they disapprove.

"We are not discouraged by the past action of state legislatures against the child labor amendment," said Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams of Washington, vice-chairman of the department of legislation. "We hope to continue on an enlarged scale our efforts to educate the public to the need for such an amendment."

A new program for Indian welfare work is expected to result from proposals put forward by the division of Indian welfare, headed by Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, Calif., which would direct activities in the interests of American Indians toward the guaranteeing of their full citizenship rights.

Some of the delegates from western clubs favor transferring the division from the public welfare to the American citizenship department, to indicate a desired change of emphasis in the Indian program from general welfare to improving the citizenship status of the so-called "wards of the Government."

Indian Citizens' Status
Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Oklahoma, vice-chairman of the Indian welfare division, who is representing Mrs. Atwood at the convention, said in an interview:

"The law giving citizenship to the American Indian has not guaranteed to him his just rights and privileges as an American citizen. This guarantee must be supplied in the form of supplemental legislation giving him every right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution."

The relation of the federation to the American branch of the International Council of Women was discussed at a meeting of the board of directors. It was decided to actively support the work of the national council so long as it functions only as a clearing house for the 20 women's organizations represented, taking no stand on politics and projects which are on the programs of the constituent clubs.

Mrs. Sherman's Report
Organized clubwomen of America were urged to make law observance and law administration their chief concern, and so to study its outstanding problems that it may become the central theme of each of the departments of work. In the report of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the general federation.

Social preliminaries and formal greetings over the convention began its business meetings with reports of officers and standing committees outlining accomplishments of the past two years. Mrs. Sherman, giving an account of her stewardship during two years, declared that the remarkable growth in the power and effectiveness of the organization was but an indication of the ever broadening field for public service by the organized clubwomen of America.

Improvement of the Home
The emphasis which she laid upon the federation's work for improvement of the American home—a project which has been the specific object of her most earnest efforts—was upon the study of law observance and upon the study of law observance as the essential factors in raising the standards of citizenship. She struck the keynote for the convention.

mentation of her report. Other recommendations were as follows:

That in the future the federation's endorsement of specific legislative measures before Congress be in the form of support for the ideals of a bill rather than the document itself, since a bill is open to many amendments and changes before it is finally voted upon.

That a campaign of expansion, to enroll every women's club in the country in the federation, be immediately inaugurated.

That a "board of trustees" be established within the federation as a more permanent official group than is now provided for, to assure continuity of action and more steadiness of purpose in federation activities.

That a fund be raised, known as "The General Federation Foundation," contributed to by foundations and individuals in sympathy with the work of the federation. The necessary preliminary to this needed enlargement of the restricted financial resources of the organization is to put the administrative group on a more permanent basis, as indicated in the recommendation for a board of trustees.

An intensive study of the machinery and achievements of the organization.

Appointment of historians by every club, to keep a permanent record of activities.

Accomplishments of Two Years
Outlining the accomplishments of the federation since the last biennial, Mrs. Sherman stressed the value of its increasing co-operation with other organizations.

This co-operation, entered into always with the understanding that the federation's common purpose must be promoted by the connection, has enabled the broadening of its activities in many lines. The federation, Mrs. Sherman explained, "will not permit itself to be used by selfish interests for selfish purposes, but will use private agencies for public good, even though a by-product of such connection may yield a benefit to the private agency."

"To refuse to make use of all reputable agencies in the varied fields in which the federation must achieve its fundamental purpose would put it in the position of trying to operate in a vacuum," she said.

Speaking of the project which has been her chief interest as federation president, Mrs. Sherman said that the campaign to raise the standard of the American home had been advanced by the inauguration of the home equipment survey a year ago.

Home Equipment Surveys
"To understand the American home and to focus the attention of millions of women upon it, has resulted in multiplying these millions by countless others who have to do with making life not only endurable, but making it abundant with blessings," she said.

"The home equipment surveys, both urban and rural, have occupied a year and a half of time and have awakened and kindled in the hearts of countless men and women a degree of respect for women's clubs never before known. No other movement could ever have reached the heart of womanhood as this has done."

"It is my wish to turn the attention of our people from their mad flight toward irresponsible pleasures to the lasting satisfaction found in the peace and joy of ideal family life. To bring to their consciousness that the weakness or strength of our homes is reflected in the weakness or strength of our Nation."

This study of the American home, she said, has brought the federation face to face with practically every outstanding problem, social, industrial, political.

Study of Laws
"It plunged us headlong into a study of our enacted laws and our needed laws and resulted in a deeper consecration to law observance. It brought us face to face with the problems of welfare work as it reacted on the home; with the bearing of education and the necessity for elimination of illiteracy. We found that our citizenship depended upon a deepened respect for the home, and that our relations with other countries could only be adjusted after we had made a deeper study of our own method of living."

"With all the earnestness that I can command, I urge upon you the one great object of a more effective citizenship," said Mrs. Sherman, "I recommend to you here and now the adoption, as the one increasing purpose of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, such organized study of both law observance and law administration that it shall become the central theme of each of our departments of work. This recommendation, carefully worked out, cannot fail to bring about a uniform and righteous use of the voting privilege, making less and less necessary the special campaigns for that purpose."

"If knowledge gives power, as our copy books of old taught us, let us have knowledge. If respect begets obedience, let us create respect."

Other Recommendations
This was the outstanding recommendation of her report.

REBUKE GIVEN LLOYD GEORGE

Letter From Lord Oxford
Causes Sensation in British Political Circles

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—A political sensation has been created by the publication in the newspapers of a letter from the Earl of Oxford and Asquith to Mr. Lloyd George, strongly censuring the latter's attitude during the recent general strike, and Mr. Lloyd George's vigorous reply, in which he characterized Lord Oxford's letter "a provocative document."

Political gossip of recent days had indicated considerable tension between Lord Oxford, who is leader of the Liberal Party, and Mr. Lloyd George, the party's parliamentary chairman in the House of Commons.

In some quarters it is maintained that Lord Oxford has never forgiven Mr. Lloyd George for ousting him from the Premiership in 1916, and himself becoming Great Britain's war Premier. In these quarters Lord Oxford's letter is interpreted as meaning that either Mr. Lloyd George must resign the parliamentary leadership of the Liberal Party or that Lord Oxford and Viscount Grey, Sir John Simon and other prominent Liberals who are in agreement with him, will bolt the Liberal Party.

Responsible to Party
Friends of Mr. Lloyd George contend that he is not answerable to Lord Oxford, but to the Liberal members of the House of Commons who elected him their chairman. They say that his attitude on the strike was taken only after he consulted them.

Another view of the incident is that it is a counter-offensive of the followers of Lord Oxford to Mr. Lloyd George's alleged advances toward the Laborites—advances which, according to many reports, the Laborites in no wise welcome.

"I should not be doing my duty as leader of the Liberal Party," says Lord Oxford's letter to Mr. Lloyd George, "if I did not convey to you my regrets at the course you have pursued in the greatest domestic crisis the country has had to confront in your time or mine."

Lord Oxford justifies his own policy and that of other prominent Liberals in opposing the strike and touches upon Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to meet the Liberal leaders and confer on the party's policy with relation to the strike.

"I regard this as a grave matter," the letter of Lord Oxford continued. "We had reached the most critical moment of the strike, when it was the primary duty of all responsible for Liberal policy, and certainly of the chairman of the parliamentary party in the House of Commons, to meet together for full and free discussion."

Your refusing to do so I find impossible to reconcile with my conception of the obligations of political comradeship."

Mr. Lloyd George's Articles
Lord Oxford also complains in his letter of articles written by Mr. Lloyd George for American newspapers, deploring that such a presentation of the situation "should have been offered to the outside world on the authority of an ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain and chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party."

On receipt of the letter Mr. Lloyd George replied that he would take several days to consider it. Later in a lengthy communication he argued that nobody during an important Liberal council, held shortly before the general strike was called, had suggested that unconditional surrender of the strikers should precede resumption of peace negotiations.

He contended that he had never deviated from this position. He reminded Lord Oxford that during the Boer War and the World War the Liberal Party disavowed the policy of refusing to announce any engagement in parleys for peace until there had first been unconditional surrender.

As regards the articles printed in the United States Mr. Lloyd George suggests that Lord Oxford had read garbled sentences he never had written.

Made a Miscalculation
"You explain that I predicted a long struggle unless the public and Parliament intervened," says the latter. "Are you sure the industrial struggle even now will not be prolonged unless 'Parliament takes a hand' as I put it? It is true I assumed the Trades Union Congress would stand by the miners to the end. There I miscalculated. But was it so outrageous an assumption as to deserve censure?"

Mr. Lloyd George says that if there were a schism in the party, he would like to be informed as to what it is all about. He offered to meet Lord Oxford and his colleagues, to discuss the situation, if it is thought such discussions will be helpful.

The question to which the general public is now awaiting an answer is, will Mr. Lloyd George resign the chairmanship of the Liberal parliamentary party in the House of Commons? His reply to Lord Oxford generally is regarded as foreshadowing a negative reply.

Newspaper Comment
The former Premier will make a political speech at Llandudno, Wales, in which he is expected to touch upon the situation. The Liberals seem to be divided in their attitude toward the two leaders. This is evident in the comment of the Liberal morning newspapers.

The Westminster Gazette censures Mr. Lloyd George and the Daily Chronicle scores Lord Oxford and "others less wise," who, it says, prompted him to write Mr. Lloyd George. The Daily News which shows disapproval of Lord Oxford's attitude, says the Liberals are concerned over greater matters than those Lord Oxford has raised and if "squabbling leaders" are unable to rise above such things the party will find a way to make its will effective.

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STATE TAX CUT DEMAND SHOWN

Loss of Revenue Is Alleged
by Wellington Wells at
Senate Hearing

Revision of all the taxes imposed by Massachusetts, with particular attention to a reduction of income taxes, is in prospect, if not as a result of the present legislative session, then within a few years, it developed at a hearing before the State Senate Committee on Rules late yesterday.

The committee was giving a hearing to the resolve introduced by John W. Haigis, Senator from Greenfield, calling for an investigation of income taxes, and their report is expected within a day or two. Because the session is so near completion, some doubt has been expressed if the investigation will be ordered this year, but considerable public sentiment has been aroused, and the matter will certainly be kept alive until the next session.

General Demand Evident
At the hearing yesterday Mr. Haigis expressed the opinion that there is a general demand through the State for a cut in income taxes, especially because of the Federal Government's reduction.

"Taxes are pretty stiff now and the people are feeling the effects of the existing rate," said Mr. Haigis. "When the average Massachusetts taxpayer paid his federal tax this year the big question that occurred to him was: 'What is Massachusetts going to do in the matter of reducing her income tax?'"

Wellington Wells, President of the Senate, and chairman of the Rules Committee, expressed the view that there will be a general revision of the entire taxation system within a few years. He believed that the investigation suggested by Mr. Haigis might "well be included in the larger one."

Senator Haigis, in his proposition, saying that all he desired was to see that an inquiry was started.

State Losing Revenue
"I think the whole situation might well be gone over," said Mr. Wells. "The State is losing revenue because people are leaving it for states where taxes are lighter. The same applies to corporations. I believe the whole matter might be investigated by a commission of experts. There is a great deal of merit to the proposition."

Those close to Governor Fuller

say that for some time he has contemplated sending a communication to the Legislature requesting an investigation of the entire tax system. He even went so far, it is said, that last week a communication was prepared, and John C. Hull, Speaker of the House, was notified that it would be sent in. At the last moment, however, the Governor decided not to take action this session, in view of the fact that the Haigis resolution was already introduced and since the end of the session is so close.

MOTH PROTECTION

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JANE CAGÉ Hats of Distinction

30 West 49th Street
NEW YORK

Following the custom of choosing the head usher for the commencement exercises of Radcliffe College from the class which has been nine years out of college, Miss Madeline Cobb '17 of Newton Highlands has been elected for this year's exercises. The ushers at the commencement dinner to be held at the Hotel Somerset on June 23, at which Bishop Lawrence will speak, are: Guest ushers, in charge of Anne E. Holman, will be Elizabeth Daniels, Dorothy Hildreth, Marjorie Hurd, Elizabeth Jenney, Erica Thorp, Mrs. Edward C. Whiting, Margarette Williams.

The dining room ushers, in charge of Mrs. A. B. Preston, will be Mrs. Kenneth S. Unsher, Elizabeth Burroughs, Mrs. Paul DeW. Caskey, Doris Cummings, Carol Elliot, Harriet Hite, Mrs. Charles Linscott, Mrs. Herbert E. Morse, Elizabeth Nichols, Ruth S. Stone, Hilda Stewart. Ushers at large, in the charge of Margaret Grimshaw, will be Mrs. T. F. Currin, Miss Priscilla Gough, Miss Kathleen Hill, Miss Katherine Ward. Dignitaries will be Miss Emille Everett, Boston; Mrs. Percy Atherton, Boston, and Mrs. Lewiston Knowlton, Providence.

ANY LOWELL AWARD TO POETS
NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The trustees of the estate of Amy Lowell will devote the \$1000 Pulitzer award for her book of Poems "What's O'clock" to the scholarship fund for poets who wish to travel, it was announced at Columbia University.

MARIO AND FREDERICK, INC.
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Deltox Summer Rugs

New :: Decorative :: Unique :: Serviceable

A huge display of artistic things, revealing no end of possibilities for effective summer treatment of

Living Rooms Sun Porches Bedrooms Cottages

Rugs all the way from 27x54 inches up to 9x15 feet
Runners from 24 to 72 inch width, and in any length

Literally dozens of different designs and color effects in summer floor coverings of this celebrated make. Some made of the wire-like Deltox grass that gives such ironlike wear. Some of all-fiber. Some of wool-and-fiber mixture. A choice that will fairly thrill any housewife to view, for in it all is the right thing for everywhere!

Style I
Deltox "Delart" Fiber Rugs
So Very Easy to Clean!

Made of tightly spun fiber that cleans beautifully and with surprising ease. All sorts of handsome soft color tones, plain on one side, stenciled in designs on the reverse. Just the type of Rug style that harmonizes so readily with cretonnes and chintzes.

Style III
Famous Deltox Grass Rugs
in Five Popular Sizes

These are the Grass Rugs among which Looser patrons well know they can always expect such very pretty things—designs and color effects that lift them out of the commonplace. All reversible.

Style IV
Deltox "Delcraft" Rugs of Mixed Fiber and Wool

These are made of a very durable fiber intermixed with a long staple wool yarn. It not only makes a most serviceable Rug, it also results in a floor covering as cool as any, but without any grass or straw-like appearance. Made with plain and two-tone centers, bordered with floral and other art designs.

Novelty stripe effects that do, indeed, make a novel and most stylish floor! They are of a heavy wire grass with colored warp, showing a distinct design on both sides, one side as effective as the other.

Style II
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AFRICA'S RUBBER IS UNDEVELOPED, SURVEY REVEALS

Potential Sources of Supply Are Large, Commerce Department Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The present status and future possibilities of rubber production in Africa are dealt with in a report issued by the Department of Commerce. This is the fifth of a series of reports on rubber made under authorization of Congress.

The peak years of production of rubber in Africa during the current century were 1906 and 1910, when 20,000 tons were shipped, practically all of it wild rubber.

"Due to the disturbance of the World War, production of wild rubber in Africa fell off rapidly from 1914. Just before the war the planting of hevea had made some headway, but here again war, both direct and indirect, discouraged further progress," it is set forth in a foreword to the report by Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce. "It is estimated that there is the equivalent of at least 38,000 acres of planted hevea in the equatorial belt of Africa, a large share of which has been interplanted with other crops. Practically all of this planted rubber is mature and will be capable, if fully tapped, of yielding upward of 5000 tons annually of hevea rubber alone. A much larger acreage has been planted to other kinds of rubber, Manihot, Castilla, and Funtumia, and other less important species. Since much of the plantings of these species has been abandoned or destroyed, it is impossible to estimate the acreage now in existence or the amount of rubber that could be obtained from them were they fully tapped."

"While the governments of some of the European colonies prohibit the destruction of the plants in gathering the latex, the regulations have not been generally enforced. The result is that many forests have been depleted of their rubber-producing plants, and for this reason and others discussed in the text of this report the amount of wild rubber shipped from Africa may not again reach 2000 tons."

"However, should high prices continue over a number of years, the present planted areas can be expected to contribute a much larger share to the world's supply of cultivated rubber than in the recent past; and, furthermore, high prices may stimulate new plantings. Already one American concern has begun planting operations in Liberia and expects eventually to have a large acreage under hevea."

Access to Interior Needed
The report points out that from the standpoint of transportation facilities, the countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea are most favorably situated. In general, however, the coastal lands of these countries are suited to hevea production, hence the need of access to the interior. In some instances means of access are already supplied by navigable streams, railroads and motor roads.

"Nearly all the countries of Africa where hevea might be produced have comparatively large indigenous populations," it is stated. "The problem of mobilizing the labor for steady plantation work has been a difficult one and is likely to be the chief drawback to a development of any sort on a large scale. As a rule, the basic agricultural wage ranges from the equivalent of 10 cents to 30 cents, United States currency, a day. The days of enticed labor by indenture or by imposing a heavy head tax so that the native will have to pay such tax as past. Persuading the native to work has generally taken the place of compulsion. If he works at all, he prefers to work on his own farm."

"While it cannot be said that hevea rubber planting in Africa has been successful, the failure is not due entirely to physical conditions nor to adverse economic factors such as labor shortage or poor transportation."

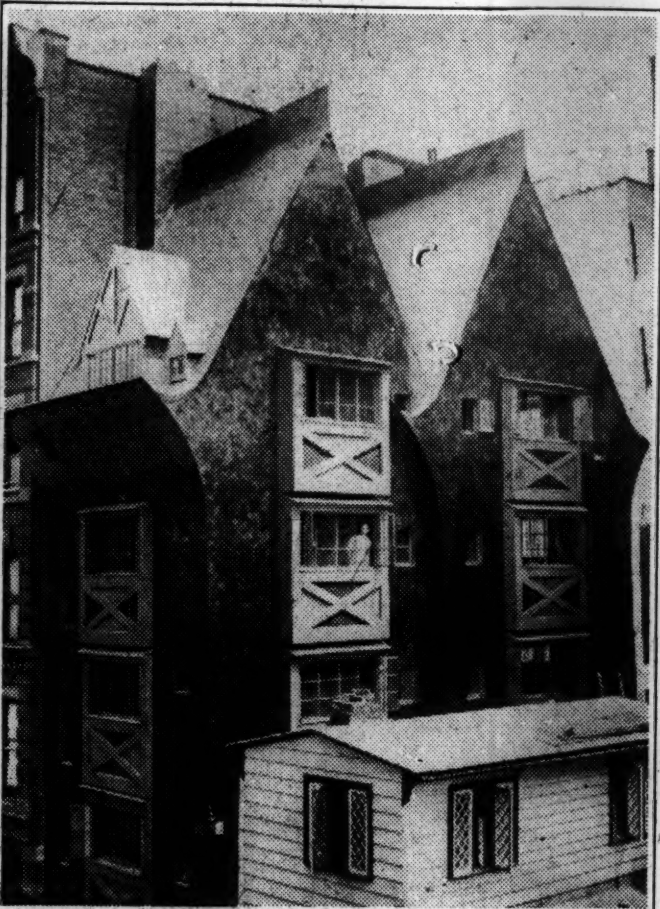
Costs Lower Than Far East's
"From the data available, it is impossible to determine whether, under existing economic conditions, rubber could be produced in Africa in competition with the European-owned plantations of the middle East, although, due to the general practice of mixed agriculture in Africa, rubber is brought into bearing at much lower costs than in the East. One American company which is operating a rubber plantation in one of the gulf countries has stated that its production cost per pound is lower than the figure which is accepted as reasonable in the middle

East, and it is possible that planters elsewhere, if Africa could, achieve a similar low cost."

The report deals in detail with the several districts of Africa where wild rubber is found or where rubber may be profitably planted. Of Liberia, in which Americans have a peculiar interest, it is said that there has been little effort to mobilize labor for large scale production, but the labor is there.

In 1904 the Liberian Rubber Company, a British corporation, obtained the right of official supervision of rubber collecting in the Republic. This company planted extensively. In 1918 the plantation reverted to the Liberian Government and it has now been leased by an American company and tapping resumed. Although on poor soil the plantation is yielding about 300 pounds an acre.

Reminiscent of a Corner in Flanders



Twin Peaks, the New and Unique House at 102 Bedford Street, New York, for Those Who Practice the Arts.

MISS E. STEVENS' WIN SURPRISES

Defeats Mrs. Quinby in Women's Golf at Salem

SALEM, Mass., May 26.—Upsets occurred in the first round matches of the Women's Golf Association of Boston individual championship tournament being played on the par 36 links of the Kernwood Country Club, Tuesday. Miss E. H. Stevens, of the Country Club defeated her clubmate, Mrs. W. C. Quinby, in one of the surprises. The score was 2 and 1. Miss Stevens was on her game, while Mrs. Quinby was playing below her standard.

In another 17-hole match, Miss Olive Buttrick, Concord Country Club, defeated Miss M. Joyce, Bigelow, Norfolk Golf Club, 2 and 1. A caddy accidentally kicked Miss Buttrick's ball when she was playing the thirteenth, and instead of Miss Buttrick winning the hole with a 6 to a 7, it was awarded to Miss Bigelow under the rules. However, Miss Buttrick went on and won the match.

Other winners in Tuesday's matches were: Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Wellesley Country Club; Mrs. R. M. Gardner, Weston Golf Club; Mrs. S. D. Waxman, Kernwood; and Miss Theresa Winsor, Concord Country Club. The summary:

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley, defeated Mrs. H. R. Watson, Hoosic Whiskie, 5 and 4.
Miss Harriet Ellison, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. Isabel P. Harris, Wannamoisett, 7 and 6.
Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Wellesley, defeated Mrs. Walter G. Phippen, Salem, 5 and 4.

Mrs. R. M. Gardner, Boston, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, 5 and 4.
Miss Olive Buttrick, Concord, defeated Miss M. J. Bigelow, Norfolk, 2 and 1.
Miss Edith Stevens, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. W. C. Quinby, The Country Club, 2 and 1.

Miss Theresa Winsor, Concord, defeated Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Wellesley, 5 and 4.
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Art and Finance Join Forces to Soften Onslaught of Trade

Clifford Reed Daily and Otto H. Kahn Feel Glow of Pride as Twin Peaks, Model Artists' Home Is Dedicated in Greenwich Village

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26.—Twin Peaks, its gabled roof stretching skyward, has been dedicated in Greenwich Village, in a ceremony as impressive as it was unique. The village henceforth will have a new type of community dwelling place—an

apartment that will preserve the thought and atmosphere of home, notwithstanding the persistent encroachment of business. Against the city's ponderous skyline of brick and stone, there has been raised this humble but inspiring monument to domestic happiness.

Crowded around Twin Peaks there gathered a true cross-section of New York's teeming multitudes. Bankers and business men rubbed shoulders with day laborers and tenement dwellers. In this crowd, too, there were to be found clergymen, tradesmen, artisans, women with babes in their arms, and the inevitable sprinkling of street urchins.

This Greenwich Village home was first dreamed of by Clifford Reed Daily, and subsequently made possible through the generosity of Otto H. Kahn, banker. It was just two years ago that Mr. Kahn dropped into a Greenwich Village restaurant and fell to admiring the many evidences of art which had been brought into those humble surroundings by the proprietor, Clifford Reed Daily. A friendship was begun on that occasion that was destined to work many changes in Greenwich Village. Mr. Daily laid before the banker his plans for a home that would furnish domestic retreat to many of the artists and writers of the neighborhood who were being forced to conserve every penny to make ends meet. To save these people the artists of tomorrow, from the dreary monotony of tenement uniformity, Mr. Daily proposed to build a type of house that would provide the occupants with the essential characteristics of genuine home life, and that would, at the same time, fall within reach of their limited resources.

And now, two years later, these same two men were joined by hundreds of their fellow citizens and numerous public dignitaries, to participate in a dedicatory service which marks the final step in the completion of what was once no more than a dream.

Twin Peaks has 10 apartments, two on each of the five floors. In each apartment there is a fireplace and above the fireplace an old-fashioned clock. The closets are lined with cedar and the windowsills are gay with flowering plants. Into the construction of Twin Peaks there have gone many of the cast-off, but none the less artistic, remnants of older structures of downtown New York, buildings razed to make room for the onrushing sweep of apartment houses and skyscrapers.

That, in brief, is the story of Twin Peaks, home for artists and writers, in the center of Greenwich Village.

Other speakers on the program were William S. Kinney, commissioner of Institutions of the City of Boston, representing Mayor Nichols; Joseph F. Lockett and Osgood C. Blaney, Ralph T. Hale, president of the association, presided.

The following officers were elected: Ralph T. Hale, president; Alfred G. Barr, vice-president; C. L. MacAleer, secretary, and John Ward, treasurer, and Luther Little, George E. Willey, Charles Pastene, and Walter Bigger, directors.

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to co-operate for stricter enforcement of the law.

The convention pledged its support to all constructive legislation before Congress and all state legislation which will give the American Indian full rights as citizens of the Nation. The resolution calls for full rights for the Indian in legislative protection, education, and all advantages and opportunities offered by the United States.

STREET RAILWAY BUS PLAN HALTED

Boston & Worcester Road Now Faces Equity Bill

Another obstacle has been placed in the path of Attorney Franklin T. Miller, receiver of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, in his efforts to resuscitate the company financially by operating motorbuses between Boston and Worcester. For many months his attempts to inaugurate this sort of transportation met with failure because of the inability to obtain all the permits necessary under the law.

The law says that permits must be obtained from each city or town the route covers and also from the Department of Public Utilities that such transportation is necessary to the public welfare.

Now that the permits have been obtained, however, the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America has brought a bill in equity in the Supreme Court to prevent the railway receiver from putting the bus plan in operation. This is the first instance of legal action by street railway employees to prevent if possible a step in the evolution of transportation which will deprive them of their positions as motormen and conductors.

The intention of Franklin T. Miller, receiver of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, to operate buses between Worcester and Boston, it is claimed, will deprive many blue uniform men of employment.

For many years there has been in existence an agreement between the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company and the association regarding wages, hours of labor and working conditions. The agreement also provides that any new form of transportation not covered by the agreement shall be settled by conference between the duly authorized officers of the association and the company.

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FLORIDA CANAL IS ADVOCATED

Congress Is Asked to Cut Gulf to Atlantic Distance 1000 Miles

TAMPA, Fla., May 18 (Special Correspondence)—Since the attention of Congress has been called to the Green Bill, proposing a canal across Florida, interest in the project has been keen throughout the peninsula. Robert A. Green (D.), Representative from the Second District of Florida, has reported that the canal would cut 1000 miles from Atlantic-Gulf traffic, would cost from \$16,000,000 to \$45,000,000 according to the plan adopted, and would open a vast territory to navigation which would add greatly to the productivity of the State. The canal would extend from Fernandina at Cumberland Sound on the Atlantic to St. Marks on the Gulf of Mexico.

"This is not a new proposition," the Florida Representative said in a recent interview in Washington after he had prepared a report on the canal for the House. "The canal would be a little over 200 miles long, following the general course of the St. Mary's River which runs between Florida and Georgia, passing through the Okefenokee Swamp, down the Suwanee River to the Gulf.

100 Miles of Dredging
"The canal would call for about 100 miles of dredging and the waterways also would have to be deepened and widened in places. I think the project could be completed in from 12 to 18 months, and while I am not in a position to state what the cost of a large canal would be, I am informed it would be from \$16,000,000 to \$45,000,000, according to the plan adopted. Even though the cost of a large canal with a depth of 12 feet reaches \$40,000,000 it would, in my opinion, be a wise investment.

"This canal would bear an almost incalculable amount of commerce. Naval stores, kaolin, and a large amount of manufactured lumber would move through it. The amount of these products exported in 1921 exceeded 150,000 tons, valued at more than \$2,500,000. These products and their exportation have doubtless doubled since 1921. Probably \$2 per ton would be saved in transportation charges by this canal.

Saving in Fuel
"When we take into consideration the great saving of coal and other fuels, and the transportation of same, and the transportation charges saved on the total, and also the ever-increasing volume of tonnage to be transported and the inability of the railroad facilities—although they are good—to rapidly, cheaply and economically transport this tonnage, then it is conclusive that our waterways should be more fully developed.

"This canal would save in distance from the Atlantic to the Gulf approximately 1000 miles. Of course, the saving the long distance is not all in this same proportion it would save in time and in money. Calculate the cost of transporting the vast tonnage which annually goes from the upper Gulf ports—New Orleans, Galveston, and others—to the Atlantic Ocean. Calculate the charge of transporting this tonnage 1000 miles and you will find that in just a few years this amount will be greater than would be the cost of constructing this large canal from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to St. Georges Sound, on the Gulf.

Believe Canal a Necessity
"The Florida Canal has long been desired by Florida citizens and is now thought of by our entire country. Its construction is absolutely essential to the future's full commercial development, and I believe we will soon see the time when barges will load raw products in the lower Mississippi, sail down to New Orleans, on by way of interoceanic canal to Mobile and Galveston, on across Florida to

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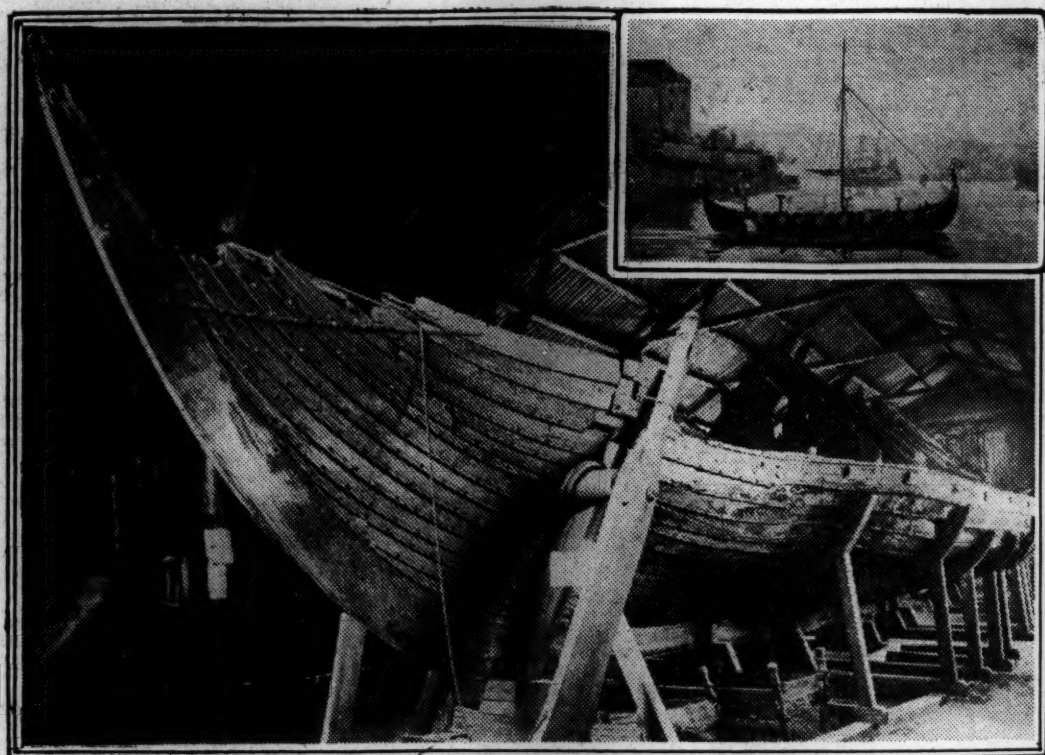
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The Gokstad Ship of the Vikings on Land. The Dragon of the Vaster as it Probably Looked Afloat.

CANADIAN CLERGYMEN DEFEND ORIENTALS

BRANTFORD, Ont., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Oriental "menace" reported from the Canadian Pacific Coast, was discussed at a meeting of the Rev. W. F. C. Kennedy, who has long been a leader in mission work on the Pacific coast. He pointed out that many of the Orientals regarded by some as a menace had served with the Canadian forces in the war, and their fatherlands were allies of the Empire. Many of these desired to be occidentalized and they could not understand the hostility on the part of Canadians.

The problem was an immense one, since the influx on the coast had been large, and it was predicted that in time the eastern races would predominate even east of the Rockies. The speaker believed that the regulation of Oriental immigration was economically correct, but the regulations should be amended to bring British fair play and to facilitate the work of the church.

SEVILLE-NEW YORK SERVICE
SEVILLE, Spain, May 25 (AP)—Fast direct steamer service between Seville and New York was inaugurated today with the sailing of the liner Manuel Arnus, carrying a cargo of olives and olive oil.

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Proud Ship of Ancient Vikings in Dry-Dock at University, Oslo

In Just Such a Craft Leif Erickson Braved Strange Waters and Landed on the Shores of America

Oslo
Special Correspondence
THE two tussle-headed youngsters digging in the square garden patch might have been in almost any country. The garden itself was not so different from a garden in Prague, or Kent, or Ohio. A fringe three feet wide, it enclosed the handkerchief-size bit of dirt

visitors was made and he sun, cook and crew on this ship of a thousand voyages.

The Gokstad Ship
For the country was Norway and the city was Oslo, and there, just a few steps down the lane, was the great shed housing the Gokstad ship, enough to fill the thought of any small boy with visions of rigging and masts and tillers, and to bring

ioned into the tails of mythical monsters, symbolizing the conquest of the ocean which they were designed to make.

The Gokstad ship, which was discovered in 1880, is 77 feet long and 16 feet broad with room for 32 oarsmen to help on the sail expanse which was carried on a single mast.

Leif Erickson
It was in this sort of craft that the Vikings braved the North Sea, roaming the icy waters and penetrating to new shores. And it was in this sort of ship that Leif Erickson, blown from the course he had laid for Greenland, discovered America three centuries before Columbus set forth from Spain.

The Oseberg ship, also shown on the university grounds, is believed to have been the pleasure yacht of one of the Viking queens, and when it was unearthed in 1903 from the great barrow in which it was buried, it was found to contain many articles of interest. In the stern were spindles, scissors, iron lamps, chests, pans, kitchen knives, and a stool, a hand-mill for corn and many other things. In the fore part of the ship, there were oars, a gangway plank, booms and gaffs for spreading sails, and other nautical equipment. There was even a carved four-wheeled wagon intended to be drawn by two horses, sledges also to be horse-drawn, beds, tent framework, a litter, wooden dishes, spades, a ribbon loom, shoes, harness for horses and chains for dogs.

Almost as large as the Gokstad ship, the Oseberg ship is very flat-bottomed, intended for shallow water sailing, and evidently used for summer cruising in the sheltered waters along the Norwegian coast.

Simple Frocks for Graduation

Mobile High School Girls Must Not Spend More Than \$15 on Dress

MOBILE, Ala., May 17 (Special Correspondence)—Simple street frocks costing not more than \$15 have been decreed for the girl graduates of Mobile High School at commencement, June 4, this year. Uniformity as well as simplicity is sought, Frank L. Grove, the principal, announces.

Simplicity of dress will remove the emphasis from nonessentials and place it upon the important thing, the official recognition of work satisfactorily completed. Mr. Grove explained that there are 259 candidates for graduation, 166 girls and 93 boys.

The class will be the first to be graduated from the new school. If the auditorium is completed in time, commencement exercises will be held in the new edifice.

The graduation dress must be in sport style with long sleeves; material may be cotton, linen or silk pongee. No silk material other than pongee will be acceptable; cotton material is preferable. Material will be limited to between 3 and 3½ yards and the trimmings restricted to buttons.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Victoria, B. C.
Special Correspondence
THE broom that in springtime is such a gladsome feature of Victoria, lying in great masses of gold along the ocean drives and through the vacant lots of the city, was originally brought here in a small bag of seed from the mother country, and scattered broadcast.

Acting on this inspiration, a number of flower lovers are every year carrying with them into the outlying districts all their surplus seeds of lupin, columbine, poppy, wallflower, heather, hollyhock, and others. The results already are noticeable in many otherwise lonesome spots, where bright flowers now cheer the traveler.

(From the New York Times)
New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

FOR more than five years Mary had practiced soap-and-water surgery, making the disheveled offices of a Liberty Street realtor immaculate overnight. Commencing work at 10 p. m., she seldom saw those for whom she scrubbed and swept. Her pay envelope was left for her in the second right-hand drawer of the office manager's desk on Friday night.

She left three or four notes for him in the course of her career, each

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one reading: "We got to have a new broom and the soap is all gone." The firm's correspondence to her consisted entirely of a billet-doux affixed to the sales manager's telephone, asking her, in letters three inches high, not to straighten out the papers on his desk, even if they did appear to have been dropped by a typhoon.

It seemed impossible for Mary to go to work one chilly evening. She felt she would have to remain in her three-room flat on Eighth Avenue, where she lived with her two young children.

Vito, who dwelt across the hallway, heard the children crying, and came in with his wife to see if he could help. Mary said she was distressed more about her job than about herself. If the boss found the floor still littered and the waste baskets filled on the following morning she'd probably lose her job.

Vito told her not to worry. A little light work such as that was really a rest for a man who carried tubs of butter, barrels of potatoes and boxes of eggs across the big market on Washington Street every day.

It was eight weeks before Mary resumed work. Then she found eight envelopes neatly arranged in the second right-hand drawer of the office manager's desk, with a note from him saying that if she had all that money to spare, he could buy a lovely lot for her just outside of Jamaica.

Vito was provoked when Mary mentioned money for his services, so she bought him a beautiful blue silk shirt. It was the first of its kind he got since losing his job at a South Brooklyn shipyard shortly after the close of the war.

DENVER GETS LAW COUNCIL
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25—The thirty-sixth annual conference of commissioners on uniform state laws is to be July 6-12, in Denver, Colo., it is announced here.

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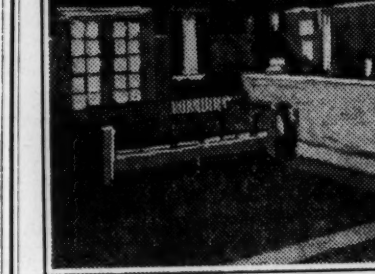
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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

The Ann Arbor May Festival

Ann Arbor, May 23
Special Correspondence

THE thirty-third annual May Festival, given under the auspices of the University of Michigan, was held here, May 19 to 22, and at usual Hill Auditorium was crowded for each of the six concerts. Both Earl Vincent Moore, director, and Charles Slink, manager, deserve great credit for the interesting variety of the programs and their sound musical worth, and for the excellent arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the patrons.

Howard Hanson's "Lament for Bionville" had its first performance Friday evening. It is a choral work of considerable proportions and is the latest writing of the composer, although it has been under way for several years. It begins with a beautiful but bleak orchestral introduction of some length, and the working up to the entrance of the voices is so natural as to be almost unobserved. Then follows some writing that brings out splendid tonal effects with remarkable economy of vocal effort. Whether this was a conscious achievement or not matters little in its value, but it seems no less than a stroke of genius to devise such effects with so little demand on the singers. Also by means of a most elemental harmonization—chords of open fourths and the like—along with primitive and barbaric rhythms, Mr. Hanson has realized the austere, stoicism and heroic atmosphere of the poem, of counter themes, opulence of color or richness of design there is little, but there is a stark intensity and poignant grief that reach a climax of expression such as has not been heard by the present reviewer in any of her recent choral work.

The composer conducted ably if perhaps over-strenuously; the response of the chorus of the University Choral Union justified the means.

Symphony Concert

According to tradition, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under Frederick Stock, was the mainstay of the festival, and the opening concert was a symphony program with Mme. Homer as the soloist. When the singer's voice was not its former luster, there remains a quality that permitted her to sing Verdi's "O du fatale" magnificently. In other numbers, including the "Song of the Shirt" by Mrs. L. A. Leland, and the "Song of the Lark" by Mrs. L. A. Leland, skilfully orchestrated by Mr. Stock, she was always the sincere artist. The Chauson B flat Symphony and "Escales" by Ibert were the high lights of the orchestral portion of the evening.

Thursday night "Elijah" was given with the University Choral Union and the following soloists: Theodore Harrison as Elijah, Marie Sundell, Jeanne Leval, and Charles Stratton. Mr. Harrison, head of the vocal department of the University School of Music, carried off the honors. He has a voice of beautiful and smooth quality that is particularly suited to the part. The soloists were entirely adequate and well chosen.

The Friday matinee, as always, was given over in part to youth, so the afternoon was made gay with Fletcher's whimsical cantata for children's voices with orchestra, "The Walrus and the Carpenter." Several hundred public-school students sang it very well under Joseph Maddy. Saint-Saens' "Carnival of Animals" played by the Misses Houser and Davies and small orchestra, was heard all too seldom. Both young pianists did their parts with distinction. Albert Spalding was the soloist, and played the Mozart D minor Violin Concerto and some smaller numbers with excellent technique for which he is famous.

Aside from the Hanson work on Friday night, Giovanni Martinelli was featured, and as usual he was vociferously applauded. The effect of his artistic and beautiful singing of several of the operatic standbys was greatly marred by the choice of encore "ballads" so sentimental as to have no place on a self-respecting program.

Mischa Levitzki

Saturday there was again an orchestral program with Mischa Levitzki at the piano in the Saint-

Saens G Minor Concerto, which he played brilliantly. As he was placed last and was kind and the audience important, a recital of some seven numbers, bravura in style, ensued. Mr. Levitzki is an indomitable pianist, his technique is prodigious, his rhythm outstanding, but he has a peculiar attitude toward music that seems to exclude both human frailty and sentiment from his playing. One is fascinated as by an intricate and powerful machine.

On the other hand, the orchestra offered the extreme contrast in its exquisite playing of the Schöenberg "Verklärte Nacht," which seemed to express the essence of beauty and color. It is difficult to conceive the Brahms Fourth Symphony more richly unfolded than on this occasion. Mr. Stock realizes that it is music which impels the men and not the conductor; thus he never drives, but leads the way and they follow, each giving of his best. The smile of appreciation given one of the players as some particularly beautiful bit comes from his instrument is not the least of an evening's enjoyment.

"Lohengrin" in concert form was selected for the closing performance, the cast consisting of Florence Austria as Elsa, Augustus Lenska as Ortrud, Richard Crooks as Lohengrin, Riccardo Bonelli as Telramund, James Wolfe as Henry, and Barre Hill as the Herald. Two more beautiful voices than those of Richard Crooks and Florence Austria would be found with difficulty, and the other soloists were unusually good. To Mme. Lenska should go greatest credit. She handled her difficult part with fine command of tone, and she was the only one to know her role, and thus portray it with authority. The others, with the exception of James Wolfe and Barre Hill, were so noticeably bound to their notes that it was apparent they had not done thorough enough preparation to permit freedom of expression. In view of the eminence of the artists this was surprising; nevertheless, because of the beauty of tone and the generally fine support of the chorus and orchestra, the performance was of a high order. In both of the large choral works which Mr. Moore conducted, he displayed a distinct gain in technique and maturity of style.

Alberta's Nineteenth Musical Festival

EDMONTON, Alta., May 17 (Special Correspondence)—The nineteenth annual Alberta musical festival has just been held here, with sessions morning, noon and night, before three adjudicators, for four days. More than 1300 competitors entered the 55 contests, and the cups, shields, gold and silver medals and scholarships awarded the winners totaled nearly 75. Competition keen and the quality of the work high.

Hugh Robertson, founder and conductor of the Calgary Orpheus Choir, was chief adjudicator. His colleagues were J. Campbell McInnes of Toronto, vocalist, and Frank S. Welsman of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, formerly conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

October by the way, is bringing his choir to America next year to visit, among other centers, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Buffalo.

Contestants came from all parts of the province. A Calgary choir of 55 voices traveled nearly 400 miles; Medicine Hat competitors had to travel nearly 800 miles.

The adjudicators of the 1926 festival gave special praise to the solo singing, the choral work, and particularly the work of the children's choruses. Frank Welsman, who adjudicated the piano section, also found the piano work to be on a high plane.

An interesting feature of the Alberta Musical Festival is the number of the founders of the movement who are still active in the ranks today. Several members who com-

peted at the first festivals have done so each year since. Some have seen sons and daughters win trophies which they themselves donated and competed for, in the early days of the festival.

Modern Norwegian Music

Oslo, Norway, April 29
Special Correspondence

TO TAKE up the inheritance after the great triumvirate of Norwegian music, Edvard Grieg, Christian Sinding and Johan Svendsen, who together represent the essence of Norwegian musical feeling, has proved a difficult task. Still, Norway has a number of gifted composers who have appeared in the course of the last 15 to 20 years, and of them the very youngest, those from 20 to 35, are the most numerous.

The most dignified successor of Grieg, Sinding and Svendsen is Hjalmar Borgröm, who passed away last year at the age of 61. Richly endowed, and at the same time lyrical and romantic, Borgröm became the most important Norwegian symphonist after Sinding and stood with Johan Selmer as an exponent of "program music." His works are the result of a forceful artistic impulse and express high ideals.

The greatest work from the hand of Borgröm is his symphonic poem "Fanten" ("The Dwarf"). By means of a masterly treatment of the orchestra the composer retains the interest of the public in this abstract theme through all the seven sections of the work. This symphony was performed several times last year by the Musikforening's orchestra, numbering 150 musicians, before a deeply interested public.

Also in his other symphonic works Hjalmar Borgröm uses subjects of similar character, from Shakespeare's "Hamlet," from Luther's life and works, and from Ibsen's dramas.

Another exponent of program music is Gerhard Schjelderup, who in his symphonic drama "Brand," after Henrik Ibsen's famous drama, has created a work ranking high in Norwegian music. The main part of Schjelderup's production consists of

peted at the first festivals have done so each year since. Some have seen sons and daughters win trophies which they themselves donated and competed for, in the early days of the festival.

A Musical Festival in Valhalla, New York

NEW YORK, May 22—Showing what can be done with a circus tent for an auditorium and a fleet of modern motorbuses as a means of transportation, the public-school supervisors of music in Westchester County, New York, assembled their sixth, seventh, and eighth-grade pupils and the members of their high school glee clubs at Valhalla on the afternoon of May 21 for a sing.

The meeting was one of the most interesting given one of the supervisors of music in Westchester County, New York, assembled their sixth, seventh, and eighth-grade pupils and the members of their high school glee clubs at Valhalla on the afternoon of May 21 for a sing.

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sessions of the second annual Westchester Music Festival, and was held under the auspices of the recreation commission of the county. The chorus was assisted by high-school students' orchestra, Victor L. F. Rehmann conducted.

Question: Why is it so easy for a singing assemblage of 2500 young folks to make the words of a song understood, and so difficult for a solo artist of the highest training to do it?

The billowing of the great canvas top in the breeze, the brown oil daubed on the cloth like a painter's graining, the shadows of flags on the roof, the letters of the alphabet that placed the seating sections, the small boys in the audience hearing their big brothers and sisters perform, the chauffeurs and men of the constabulary standing at the outer steps, the wonderfully soft sound of the minor chord concluding "Go Down, Moses," the laughter of the children at a momentary predicament of the photographer, the chord of the second measure of the "Athalie" march sounding down the decades—surely a school sing in a tent, on a bright, cool afternoon in May, is a memorable affair.

The Westchester festival is carried on for three days in the name of recreation, and brings before its public works in the part-song and oratorio forms, its chief achievement of the year being a presentation of Haydn's "Creation." Singing by national choruses and competitions by sma' choral organizations enter into the scheme. Orchestral and solo numbers, in due festival order, also have a place. A pity the tent has to be taken down and the great Valhalla green must be a place of mere whispering grass for the rest of the summer!

W. P. T.

It is with the delight of an explorer then that one sees his snow pictures with their pastel tints, their nuances of mauve, lavender, lilac and blue where the shadows of the bare trees pencil the snow. Many of them look as though a white deer had gently rubbed with a purple crayon, so soft is the shading.

Others, such as the "Winter Morning," surprise one with all the colors to be found in a winter landscape, the warm red-brown of the stream bed picking out the adobe tints in the houses, the gray green of the rabbit bushes, the browns of the bare bark of the trees, the green of a snow-piled hay stack, and the typical blue of the doorways and windows, all contrasting with the soft snow which has enveloped the land during the night.

Bold blue mountains with snow-filled crevices interest Mr. Parsons with their sense of power and monumentality, but it is to the adobe houses of the Mexicans that he returns again and again for his best loved subjects.

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Philadelphia Print Show

Philadelphia, May 14
Special Correspondence

THE annual competitive exhibition of American etchings, held by the Print Club, with the Charles M. Lea prize as the honor, reveals this year the ravages made by drypoint and aquatint upon the one-time purity of the etched line.

Interesting effects may be gained by either expedient, or as is often the case, by a union of the two. But the softening of the pure etched line, the introduction of a tonal quality often resembling that gained through the medium of water color, unless handled by a master print-maker veers toward the realm of painting, and away from that of etching.

The modern composite etching, with its variety of treatments, renders difficult an unbiased decision on the genuine quality of the work submitted, and judges of etchings are beginning to sort the wheat from the chaff, and to base their judgments more and more upon craftsmanship which shows a thorough appreciation of the etching as such.

Many of the prints which rely upon aquatint and drypoint are unusually effective, as is "The Boys at Knapp's" by Robert H. Whitman, or in an industrial improvisation, "The Crane," by Ferdinand Murgorff, showing the weird, giant character of the twentieth century machine, and allowing the imagination to play about it as if it were a monster of old.

In portraiture, one of the most interesting is "Boy With Smile" by Joseph Margulies, gaining in light and shade tones a sense of character which the same artist achieves by exquisite and sensitive line in his "French Widow Musing."

The three prints singled out for honors are, however, works of some craftsmanship in which the pure etched line shows beyond doubt the real ability of the artist.

The Charles M. Lea prize, raised this year by his donor to \$100, has been awarded to Frederick G. Hall of Boston for his architectural etching, "Maison des Carlatides, Dijon."

The quaint savor of an old print clings about the conception. If anything it is over-meticulous in workmanship, revealing a power over the medium not altogether balanced by spontaneity of effect. Yet, so many prints are spontaneous to the point of mediocrity, that the Hall viewpoint is a distinct relief, and should lead encouragement to young American artists who are striving to do good work. It is far easier to fake than to make, and Mr. Hall relies not at all on tricks for the effect of his craftsmanship.

The emphasis upon architectural design would indicate that the artist is more than a casual observer of the T. Square, and the feeling for the print as a design or decoration is carried out in the balance of the composition.

Honorable mentions were conferred upon two noted makers of prints—Roth and Woodbury.

Roth's "San Gimignano" runs true to his usual form in execution and conception. The picturesque hill town is poised upon its steep elevation, and the sense of height is further developed in the treatment of the foreground slope. The magic of the impression may be traced to the fine use of line, and to a certain appreciation for perpendiculars better exemplified in the "Siena."

Woodbury's marine etchings have won recognition within the last few years, and develop in the medium of line touch the same feeling for water shown in the artist's paintings. But, curiously perhaps, Woodbury as an etcher does not attempt to paint.

It seems a common fallacy among modern wielders of the brush that etching may be used as an interchangeable medium. The result is a painter's etching—a strange creation which attempts to paint the etched line, and which sees its subject from the painter's point of view, and not at all from that of the experienced print maker.

Among the painters who have turned to etching in the present exhibition are Hugh H. Brecken-

ridge, Daniel Garber and Juliet White Gross.

The modern trend of thought adds variety and a touch of imagination in the prints by Carmen L. Brawne, fantasies built with the human figure and symbolizing such elusive subjects as "Waterfall."

Another arrangement of figures to constitute a pattern rhythm is "Dancers," by Elizabeth F. Keiper; while E. Glaman's "Plowing" is more rugged in character, with greater appreciation for weight and movement than for directness.

Among the etchers who are working quietly and seriously with true appreciation for their medium one may find Louis C. Rosenberg, whose "Little Market, Tours," and "Rue Mirebeau, Bourges," give promise of interesting development.

The competitive exhibition has brought to the Print Club work by American artists living in no less than 16 states, as well as in Canada, Hawaii, and Paris. Sixty artists are listed as contributors, and almost 100 prints are on view.

D. G.

Art in Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Art League of Springfield closed its season with an exhibition of paintings, drawings, etchings and sculpture by members of the Sketch Club, a department in the organization composed of artists and art students.

Some 30 canvases, mostly work done during the winter, were shown along with other works. Robert Whitmore was represented with five characteristic landscapes painted in his usual free style, with brilliant sunlight and colorful shadows.

Oscar Grosch of Clifton, O., had four landscapes in oil, of the soft, delicate tones natural to one whose chief work for many years has been etching.

Edward Hunter's winter scene in the gorge at Clifton showed an early morning atmosphere with pale sunlight and soft shadows across the fresh snow in delicate colors. Other exhibitors were: Albert H. Pedrick, Miss Carrie Clarke, Walter Tittle, A. J. Keescher, W. Clayton Frye, Miss Harriet Tiltow, Mrs. Sara McKnight Rodgers, Mrs. A. Maxwell McKnight, Miss Josephine Sterrett, Miss Ruth Limbcock, Paul Henking, Mrs. E. F. Rober and Miss Mabel Dillahun.

Several life studies in charcoal, made in the evening classes, formed a part of the exhibition.

This was the fifth show held since the formation of the league six months ago.

Ada Sari in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—The famous coloratura soprano, Ada Sari, a Polish singer, from the Scala Theater in Milan, has delighted Stockholm audiences in five concerts. The last one was given in the large hall of Stockholm's new Concert House, which holds 2000, all seats being taken. Her program on this occasion was taken chiefly from the old standard Italian operas, in which she exhibited masterly skill.

AMUSEMENTS

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COHANS THEATRE

CLARK STREET OPP. CITY HALL

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SEATS ON SALE AT THEATRE NOW

BOSTON

COPLEY

MAT. Tom'w at 2:30 Even. at 8:30

THE OYSTER

A Rollicking Farce by H. F. Malby

B. F. KEITH'S

THEATRE

SPECIAL VICTOR HERBERT WEEK!

A whirlwind of Big Hits

The Master Mind of Modern Mystery

Surrounded by the Sensational

KEITH-ALBEE

UNIT SHOW NO. 2

Biggest Show of the Year

NEXT WEEK: KITTY DONER

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Mornings KEITH-ALBEE Final Night

at 9:30

BOSTON THEATRE

Most Thrilling Picture of Russia

SIBERIA

Horrors of the Salt Mines, Love, Thrills,

with

ALMA RUBENS—EDMUND LOWE

YAUDEVILLE: Gus Edwards' Newest

Jacquette Prellie, Paul & Henri, Dale &

DeLancey, Locke & Lewis, Hank & Gus

and

NEW HAL ROACH COMEDY

Metropolitan

DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.

The Laughing

DOUGLAS

MacLEAN

"THAT'S MY BABY"

A Paramount Picture

MURRAY LINDBERGH Revue

THE GIBBY GIRL

Based on Keats' Poem

LOS ANGELES

GRAHAM'S

On the Same

Bill

MARY PICKFORD

"SPARKS"

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

2 Sides Graham's Pictures

2nd

Twice

Daily

8:30

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers wel-

come a letter of apprecia-

tion from those who have

enjoyed a production adver-

tised in THE CHRISTIAN

SCIENCE MONITOR.

Harry Langdon a Star

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—Strand Theater, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," a motion picture, directed by Harry Edwards for First National.

Out of the "two-reelers"—that fertile, frantic training school of the film—has come another screen star, first magnitude, and Harry Langdon's initial venture in program pictures is as successful as any of his early admirers could desire. No other comedian on the screen, save perhaps Charles Chaplin, possesses a face at once so arresting and persuasive as his.

Of all the men who heroically clown their way through the six-reelers, Mr. Langdon is most generously endowed with that quaint, disarming wistfulness and childlike helplessness so essential to this particular form of mimetic art. Chaplin, the first to effect the transition from short slap-stick farce to full-grown aggregation of gags, keeps always that muted note of pathos shuttling through his broadest comedy; and so, in varying degree, do Lloyd and Keaton, the next in line to take the

Griffith, fourth of this merry little coterie, strikes the suave, sophisticated attitude in order to get the laughs, substituting a bland, benign brand of fatuousness for the more subtle constrictions of the others. But the Langdon countenance, while delightfully responsive to meriment, runs for the most part on the ragged edge of the ludicrous, implying the swallowed tear and the swelling breast. In "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," this new screen star has been fitted out with a continuously clever vehicle, with plentiful chance for him to embroider in his own inimitable way on the episodes furnished him by the scenario. He goes through all manner of amusing adventures as entrant in a cross-country walking contest, arranged by a shoe company as publicity stunt, stepping in and out of predicaments and blind alleys with the ease of an Aladdin, and eventually winning the coveted prize and the young lady of his steadfast choice.

Time and again Mr. Langdon does wonders with his mobile face and shuffling hands and feet, working out the "business" in just a little different way from the other fellow. With proper material and development, Mr. Langdon's pictures should become as popular a brand of comedy as the market affords, for he himself apparently has everything necessary to a screen comedian of the first rank.

RESTAURANTS

LOS ANGELES

ORANGE TEA SHOP

640 South Hope Street

Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner

When in San Francisco, visit The Green Gate Inn, 223 Grant Avenue

BROOKLINE, MASS.

SELF-SERVICE RESTAURANT

275-277 Harvard Street

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Open from 11:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Our aim is to please you.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

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Lovis Cove, End of Car Line

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Fish, Steak and Chicken Dinners, A la Carte

Large Parking Space for Automobiles.

GEORGE E. NICHOLSON, Prop.

BOSTON

The GOLD DUNGEON

95 St. James Avenue

Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner

We cater to Club Dinners—Copley 0618-M

The Corner Cafe

Luncheon 11:30 to 2. Dinner 5-7:30

T

Critics Astray

Ayres and Co.

MANY STOCKS ENJOY LIFELY PRICE SPORT

Early Desultory Movement
Is Followed by Some
Sharp Advances

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The main trend of stock prices continued upward at the opening of today's market, but changes were held within narrow limits.

Rail shares extended their gains in response to increased April earnings, with a good demand noted for Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio. American Smelting, U. S. Steel and other representative industrials worked higher.

Falling to retain the buying interest recently aroused in the rail and oil stocks, the market soon lapsed into a period of desultory trading.

The petroleum shares, benefited by the seasonal improvement in the industry, still held the center of the stage, but early gains were limited to a point or so in such issues as Colorado Fuel, Pan-American "B" and Colorado Oil.

Radio and Central Steel preferred were the favorites among the preferreds. Selling pressure was renewed against some of the Merchandising, motor and rubber shares with losses in Sears Roebuck, General Motors and U. S. Rubber limited to a point or less.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, sterling opening unchanged, dollar 48.15-16, and French francs recovering to 34 cents, the Belgian and Italian currencies eased off.

Vigorous bidding for the steel shares followed reports of higher prices for finished products of continuous expansion in new bookings, later uninvolved trading and turned the course of prices more definitely upward.

Gains of 1 to 2 points were recorded before noon by U. S. Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, Republic, Gulf Steel, and Midland Steel. Commercial Iron, American Iron Works, Central Leather preferred and Burroughs Adding Machine sold 2 to 4 points higher.

Atchafalpa and Norfolk & Western were among the strongest features of the rail group.

Bond trading steady. Bond prices continued to push forward at a slow pace today, but trading was devoid of any outstanding feature. Signs of returning confidence in the stock market seemed to have checked the recent movement of surplus funds into the bond section, while the buying was prevailing high price levels.

The character of trading was little changed from that of yesterday. Railroads, traction and convertible securities developed the greatest interest, with the general run of corporation issues more or less neglected.

Activity in New Haven, Hartford and Connecticut was noted. The road's convertible securities attracted attention in the railroad group. High price levels seemed to have checked the recent movement of surplus funds into the bond section, while the buying was prevailing high price levels.

A rise in gold to its highest level since 1914 was noted. The downward trend of French and Italian bonds in the foreign exchange. Litteral bonds also drifted lower.

DIVIDENDS

Jones & Laughlin declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Wilmington Pump & Machinery declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Safety Razor declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

National Enameling & Stamping declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Julius Kayser & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Alumina Cables Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Federal Motor Truck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Light & Heat Corporation has authorized a dividend of 5 cents a share on the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

City, Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

General Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Public Utilities, Inc. has declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Universal Chain Theaters Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Bank Note Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

London, May 26 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56 1/2. Money was 1 1/2 per cent. 4 1/2 per cent. three months bills 4 1/2 per cent.

RAILROAD INCOME OFF

Operating income of the Erie Railroad for the first four months of 1926, compared with \$1,215,000 for the same period in 1925, was \$1,215,000, or 100 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET BOSTON STOCKS PRICES OF STEEL STOCKS COMPARED NEW YORK CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	May 25	May 26
100 Abitibi	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Adirondack	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Algonquin	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amalgamated	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

NEW YORK, May 26—Junior securities of steel companies have failed to reflect marketwise the earnings of the companies the last year and more. Net profits for common stocks of all leading producers in 1925 ranged from a minimum of 17.07 per cent to a maximum of 35.1 per cent to a maximum of 17.07 per cent to a maximum of 35.1 per cent.

The following table shows earnings of the larger steel companies for 1925 and first of quarter of 1926, with market price and percentage earned:

Company	1925 Earnings	1st Qtr. 1926 Earnings	Market Price	% Earned
U. S. Steel	\$12.86	\$10.54	\$104	82
Republic	\$10.54	\$8.54	\$85	80
Am. Steel	\$8.54	\$6.54	\$65	77
West. Steel	\$6.54	\$4.54	\$45	69
Steel Corp.	\$4.54	\$2.54	\$25	56

As of close Saturday, May 22. Of the eight steel companies listed above are paying dividends. These are: U. S. Steel 7 1/2 per cent; Republic 7 1/2 per cent; Am. Steel 7 1/2 per cent; West. Steel 7 1/2 per cent; Steel Corp. 7 1/2 per cent.

DECIDED UPWARD SWING IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Foreign buying of future deliveries here, the fact that practically no more wheat can be shipped to Chicago in time to fill May contracts gave values a decided upward swing.

With a general report of an increase in wheat prices, the market was quoted as being unchanged to a point or so.

Opening grain prices: Wheat—May, new 165; May, old 160; July, new 165; July, old 160; Sept., new 165; Sept., old 160.

Outside interest in the wheat market, and trade as a whole, was much broader than of late. May delivery, which, however, transactions were of relatively small volume.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	May 25	May 26
100 Abitibi	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Adirondack	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Algonquin	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amalgamated	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

LONDON, May 26—The continued deadlock in the corn market has cast a chill on business on the stock exchange and has caused postponement of offerings of new securities.

The market today had a fairly steady tone, with business extremely small, however, and securities were heavy. Home rails were neglected. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2. Rio Tinto 37. There was no investment buying in the gilt-edged market.

Foreign exchange was easier on the decline. French francs, Japanese securities were not affected by the volcanic disaster.

NEW STEEL TONNAGE BOOKED GREATER

The Iron Trade Review for this week says: New tonnage booked in May by steel makers is moderately greater than April, but shipments have kept well beyond inventory volume so that further curtailment of operations is not expected.

This situation arises because of a considerable portion of the production of operations of 80 to 85 per cent due to spread-out deliveries on which is not being replaced, work, which is not being replaced.

Spot elements of the market are marked both as to territory and product.

Sustained gain in new business in the Chicago territory stands out against difficulty in other districts to hold their own.

One general fact may be emphasized, and that is, new business at this time is substantial, and of the corresponding period in 1925, the latter represented the United States Steel Corporation's gain.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE TO RETAIN ITS LAND

NEW YORK, May 26—Baldwin Locomotive Works has no intention of selling the immediate title of its valued Philadelphia real estate, which is valued at about \$300,000, Samuel M. Vaulin, president of the company, said today.

"I have come to the conclusion that the only way to do business with Europe today is by lending money, doing business on a credit basis, and not to enter into a sale of property. We are not worried about it any longer. We are not worried about it any longer. We are not worried about it any longer."

He expected the company would operate at about 50 per cent of capacity the rest of the year.

STEEL BAR PRICE RAISED

Corporation's of \$2 a ton in the Steel bar, centers at 22 cents, the Steel bar, centers at 22 cents, the Steel bar, centers at 22 cents.

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STOCKS COMPARED NEW YORK CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	May 25	May 26
100 Abitibi	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Adirondack	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Algonquin	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amalgamated	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

NEW YORK, May 26—Junior securities of steel companies have failed to reflect marketwise the earnings of the companies the last year and more. Net profits for common stocks of all leading producers in 1925 ranged from a minimum of 17.07 per cent to a maximum of 35.1 per cent to a maximum of 17.07 per cent to a maximum of 35.1 per cent.

The following table shows earnings of the larger steel companies for 1925 and first of quarter of 1926, with market price and percentage earned:

Company	1925 Earnings	1st Qtr. 1926 Earnings	Market Price	% Earned
U. S. Steel	\$12.86	\$10.54	\$104	82
Republic	\$10.54	\$8.54	\$85	80
Am. Steel	\$8.54	\$6.54	\$65	77
West. Steel	\$6.54	\$4.54	\$45	69
Steel Corp.	\$4.54	\$2.54	\$25	56

As of close Saturday, May 22. Of the eight steel companies listed above are paying dividends. These are: U. S. Steel 7 1/2 per cent; Republic 7 1/2 per cent; Am. Steel 7 1/2 per cent; West. Steel 7 1/2 per cent; Steel Corp. 7 1/2 per cent.

DECIDED UPWARD SWING IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Foreign buying of future deliveries here, the fact that practically no more wheat can be shipped to Chicago in time to fill May contracts gave values a decided upward swing.

With a general report of an increase in wheat prices, the market was quoted as being unchanged to a point or so.

Opening grain prices: Wheat—May, new 165; May, old 160; July, new 165; July, old 160; Sept., new 165; Sept., old 160.

Outside interest in the wheat market, and trade as a whole, was much broader than of late. May delivery, which, however, transactions were of relatively small volume.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	May 25	May 26
100 Abitibi	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Adirondack	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Algonquin	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amalgamated	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Amstar	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

LONDON, May 26—The continued deadlock in the corn market has cast a chill on business on the stock exchange and has caused postponement of offerings of new securities.

The market today had a fairly steady tone, with business extremely small, however, and securities were heavy. Home rails were neglected. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2. Rio Tinto 37. There was no investment buying in the gilt-edged market.

Foreign exchange was easier on the decline. French francs, Japanese securities were not affected by the volcanic disaster.

NEW STEEL TONNAGE BOOKED GREATER

The Iron Trade Review for this week says: New tonnage booked in May by steel makers is moderately greater than April, but shipments have kept well beyond inventory volume so that further curtailment of operations is not expected.

This situation arises because of a considerable portion of the production of operations of 80 to 85 per cent due to spread-out deliveries on which is not being replaced, work, which is not being replaced.

Spot elements of the market are marked both as to territory and product.

Sustained gain in new business in the Chicago territory stands out against difficulty in other districts to hold their own.

One general fact may be emphasized, and that is, new business at this time is substantial, and of the corresponding period in 1925, the latter represented the United States Steel Corporation's gain.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE TO RETAIN ITS LAND

NEW YORK, May 26—Baldwin Locomotive Works has no intention of selling the immediate title of its valued Philadelphia real estate, which is valued at about \$300,000, Samuel M. Vaulin, president of the company, said today.

"I have come to the conclusion that the only way to do business with Europe today is by lending money, doing business on a credit basis, and not to enter into a sale of property. We are not worried about it any longer. We are not worried about it any longer. We are not worried about it any longer."

He expected the company would operate at about 50 per cent of capacity the rest of the year.

STEEL BAR PRICE RAISED

Corporation's of \$2 a ton in the Steel bar, centers at 22 cents, the Steel bar, centers at 22 cents, the Steel bar, centers at 22 cents.

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RAIL WORKERS SEEK PAY RISE

Firemen and Engineers to Ask Increase—Two Other Unions Filed Joint Plea

CLEVELAND, O., May 26 (A)—Through a referendum vote of its membership the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has declared in favor of a movement for increased wages. A. Johnston, grand chief, announced here.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have taken

The general chairmen of the engineers on all roads in the United States and Canada will convene here June 2 to determine the procedure for presenting their demand, Mr. Johnston said. At the same time a sub-committee of the firemen's general chairmen will meet here, Mr. Robertson said.

The sole purpose of calling the engineers' general chairman together is to determine further proceeds in their request for a wage increase," Mr. Johnston said.

Neither Mr. Johnston nor Mr. Robertson would say how much of an increase would be asked. This must be determined by a committee, they said.

The conductors and trainmen already have made joint demands for higher wages, asking \$1 a day increase. As the engineers and firemen will meet here at the same time, it

It is believed they will pool their interests and also join with the conductors and trainmen.

Independent of these four organizations the Switchmen's Union of North America also has asked for a wage increase and for a change in working conditions and rules. Thomas C. Cashen of Buffalo, its president, has announced.

It is understood that the four organizations will meet with the railroad companies to discuss their demands.

transportsaid brotherhoods are not asking any change in rules, confining their demands to a request for the restoration of wages to the war period basis.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Alice D. Hendrickson, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Florence O'Neill, Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Carlton C. Sigler, Cleveland, O.
Emma D. Nelson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Siemsen, Oakland,
Calif.
Mrs. Maude K. Shanaker, Bucyrus, O.
Mrs. Martha F. Pickering, Anderson,
Ind.
Lamia Sanderson, Roslindale, Mass.
Elizabeth Dransfield, Roslindale, Mass.
Frances Marion Steimle, West Rox-
bury, Mass.
Mrs. M. Dabiezies, New Orleans, La.
Leah Goldfort, Oakland, Calif.

HARDY COAL COMPANY
Report of Hardy Coal Company for
the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows cur-
rent assets of \$193,359; current liabili-
ties, \$143,864, leaving net working ca-
pital of \$49,495.

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ed motor tour
—a region rich in
extra, with every-
and motor trans-
Fe-Fred Harvey



Albuquerque, New Mex.,
the reverse. Service
tips and "land cruises" in charge of
those who wish to extend their travels
folder giving details.
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Agent, Santa Fe Ry.
 Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 City 1944 or 1945
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WOMEN with spare time are needed in all communities. Write for full particulars of TRAVELING, the new series of children's books recently published by The Book House Company, 130 West 42nd St., New York. Constructive, and gives women an opportunity to travel, to see the world, to increase their income and of earning a satisfactory income. These books are richly illustrated and cost only 25 cents. Write for full particulars. You are 20 years old and would like to devote your extra hours to an activity which is helpful to others and which is financially sound and thoroughly wholesome, write, giving age, address, and telephone number, to THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 330 (T) N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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RACK TEAMS INVADE CAMBRIDGE FOR MEET

Two more of the powerful California track and field teams, Leland Stanford University, Pacific Coast Conference champion, and University of California, present I. A. A. A. champions, in quest of the Intercollegiate title arrived today, and put up the High Leno.

The invasion of Cambridge for the I. A. A. A. championships Friday afternoon by the University of California, represented by some 15 athletes, reached Boston yesterday and laid a workout in the stadium late in the afternoon.

Along with the track athletes invading Boston will be a number of the best swimmers of the United States, including Academy and Cornell University. The Cornell carmen and shells will arrive tomorrow.

Tomorrow will be a workout, but, although the Navy shells will be in the city, the men will not reach Cambridge

MATSUYAMA TAKES LEAD
NEW YORK, May 26—Kinrey Matsuyama, United States junior 18.2 balkline champion, assumed the lead in his 1500-mint balkline match with Tadao Suganuma by winning both the blocks played yesterday. The score now is 1000 for Matsuyama against 915 for Suganuma. The champion was 303 to 150 in the afternoon and 225 to 188 in the evening. He had high runs of 93 and 92 respectively. Suganuma's high runs were 53 and 43 respectively.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Figures on national wealth, its growth and its distribution, are always interesting, even to those to whom has been granted but a slender share of it all. For even the humblest, however pinched his financial circumstances, does reap some advantage from a condition of general prosperity. In such a

The Nations' Wealth

time public works and private benefactions for the general good are multiplied, employment is steady and wages assured. It may be, however, that to the ordinary wage earner such colossal figures as those just put out by the Federal Trade Commission are a trifle big for comprehension. The national wealth of the United States is estimated at \$550,000,000,000; its annual increment fifty billion a year. Each year the national income, which in 1922 was estimated at \$70,000,000,000, increases by a billion dollars.

Comparative figures, however interesting, must be taken with some caution. Methods of estimate differ in different countries, and the figures available are mainly the estimates made by bankers or statisticians. According to the World Almanac, the total wealth of the British Empire is estimated by a Crown Minister at \$130,000,000,000. France is credited with \$90,000,000,000; Germany variously from \$77,000,000,000 to \$83,000,000,000; Italy (before the war) with \$12,000,000,000. In brief, all the nations of Europe combined, according to these figures, possess scarcely two-thirds of the wealth of the United States.

We offer the comparison for information, not in exultation. So vast an accumulation of material wealth brings its responsibilities and its perils as well as its advantages. Nations, like men, can gain the whole world and lose their own souls. Among individuals in the United States there is a growing sense of the responsibilities entailed by great fortunes. The whole land is dotted with the material evidences of the recognition by the very rich of their obligations to the society which has enriched them. Some of the most important work being done for social advancement has only been made possible by the great philanthropic "foundations" established by men of great wealth.

It is not too much to expect that the Nation, as a whole, will be equally responsive to the obligations entailed upon it by its possession of incomparable prosperity. Once in a while a great financier or captain of industry retires with a growl into his lair, indifferent to public sentiment, acknowledging no public responsibilities, seeking only aloofness and power to do as he will in rolling up more and more of the world's goods. A few notorious cases of the sort will occur to everyone versed in the financial history of the United States. Yet nearly every one of these, on leaving the world he thus niggardly treated during life, has sought to make amends by devising a great part of his fortune to public purposes. The sense of social obligation is ingrained in humanity. Forcibly repressed for a time by individuals, it almost invariably reasserts itself.

Precisely so the nation which seems to think that its future can best be served by holding itself to itself, by declining other part in international activities than that which will be immediately profitable, will discover itself in error. Neither nations nor men, however rich, can live to themselves alone. There are those—but they are in a narrow minority—who would have the United States play thus the part of the miserly curmudgeon, testing all things by the golden yardstick, and evading the responsibilities of international endeavor, lest they interfere with national accumulation. But the very growth of the Nation's fortune bursts the bounds by which these "little Americans" would circumscribe it. Wealth has brought both opportunities for service and new responsibilities. The United States will not neglect the one nor evade the other.

No doubt it will be generally agreed that the purpose announced by spokesmen for the American Historical Association to seek means

Studying Racial Influences

which will establish a number of small annual grants for the study of racial influences in the United States is a worthy and commendable one. John S. Bassett, professor of history in Smith College, who is secretary of the association and a member of the endowment committee, believes, he says, that the continuous mingling of different races in America presents a problem that can no longer be ignored by historical research societies and scholars. The broad intimation is given that until some of the captains of industry who have profited most from the opportunities afforded have contributed generously to the students and writers who are fitted to carry on the analytical work necessary, these historians will continue to be discouraged by the "relatively small interest shown by philanthropists in their group."

The invitation is none too modestly couched or concealed. Possibly it is well that the challenge be directed quite pointedly at those who have found it easy to give liberally to what the writers of history seem to regard as far less worthy causes. But, unfortunately, the impression is left, after a somewhat careful reading of what Professor Bassett is reported to have said in this connection, that the first all-important thing to be attempted in the campaign which has been outlined is to prove that philanthropists are just as willing to contribute funds for advancing historical research along the lines indicated as to give money for the support of workers in other fields of study and teaching. This, unfortunately, tends to dull interest in the major proposition. And having paused to consider the subject one may be permitted, perhaps, to ask what is to be gained provided the detailed project is carried to its conclusion.

Historians, if those who confine themselves solely to the task of writing the record are so called, have not always shown themselves

qualified to interpret the full significance of the events set down. This is but another way of saying that not all historians are philosophers. What shall be said now, for instance, of the attempt of these students or historians to analyze racial influences in American history? The study of past influences will be valuable only as it may possibly tend somewhat to shape future policies, which would be about as effective as locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

The result would, undoubtedly, be interesting. But in return for the sums invested, for the time and energy expended, there would be offered what might be regarded by those more or less skeptically inclined as someone's formidable theory in exchange for what might be another's purely speculative guess. There would be contrasted, at most, one human concept against another human concept, of a purely human and therefore an entirely unsolvable problem, whether anthropological, social, political, or economic.

Among the many "records" being equaled and broken along various lines in recent times, one of the most encouraging is in connection with the figures showing the issuance of Bibles in the English language. The latest source of such figures available is the report presented at the one hundred and twenty-second annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held recently in London. These figures show that in 1925 more English Bibles were sold than in any previous twelve months. Moreover, the society's entire output for the year reached the remarkable total of nearly 10,500,000. China, Japan, the Malay Peninsula, Algeria and Tunis are in the list from which an increase is reported. With regard to Russia, it is stated that the society reports regretfully that "all our efforts to gain an entrance have failed." In the face of the general facts presented, however, it should not be difficult to combat the argument that there is a decline of Bible reading among the peoples of the world, either English-speaking or otherwise.

Timed, evidently, so as to make the presence in the United States of Gustaf Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, coincide with the dedication on Saturday of the John Ericsson monument in Washington, the arrival shortly of the Swedish heir apparent in America becomes noteworthy, quite apart from what he stands for as a continued link in the excellent relations that have always existed between Sweden and the United States.

The fact is not to be overlooked, of course, that the American Government is taking full notice of the distinguished visitor by virtue both of his position as the successor to the Swedish crown, and because the John Ericsson monument once again tells the story of how the ingenuity of Gustaf Adolphus' famous countryman, at a trying time in the history of the republic, helped to maintain the integrity of the Union. And in consequence, the Administration at Washington will exert itself to the utmost to make the stay of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess Louise as enjoyable and instructive as it lies in its power to make it.

There is a side to the personality of Prince Gustaf Adolphus which at this particular moment cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is, of course, quite well known that a nation so decidedly democratic in its tendencies as is Sweden would find a scion of the royal house in full sympathy with its aspirations. But it is especially when we turn to what are the particular predilections of Gustaf Adolphus that we learn that in the domain of research he occupies a position among his fellows of exceptional achievement.

It is said of Gustaf Adolphus that as a boy his greatest interest was aroused by botany and other natural sciences. At the age of nine, when given his choice for a birthday present, he selected a book on geology, called "The Earth," by Prof. A. G. Nathorst, the noted Swedish explorer and scholar. Gradually his various interests centered on archaeology, and it is here that he has contributed some of the most valuable information as regards discoveries of the present century.

Not only have the explorations that he has conducted in his native country yielded rich finds as bearing on the Viking past, but it was due to a tour of Greece which he made, in 1920, that he conceived the plan for a Swedish archaeological expedition, a project in which he took a personal part two years later. His interest in the Swedish Oriental Society and the Swedish China Committee, at the deliberations of which he has frequently presided, should be accentuated as a result of the present tour, since he intends to take steamer for the Orient when his stay in the United States terminates. Planning to spend some time in China, no doubt this will result in adding materially to his collections of Chinese art and the literature on the subject, said to be the most extensive and valuable as regards private ownership of such treasures.

The family tree of the Swedish Crown Prince is so well known that only passing reference need be made to the fact that the great-grandson of Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, a Marshal of France, and one of Napoleon's generals, on his mother's side can trace his ancestry to the historic Vasa dynasty, the Swedish noble family which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gave Sweden its great rulers of those martial periods.

Whatever these ancestors of the present Crown Prince may have added to Sweden's prestige as a nation, yet it is to his great-grandfather and his grandfather, respectively, Oscar I and Oscar II, that the country owes much of that high culture and economic progress that distinguishes it today. And the present monarch, Gustaf V, by following in the steps of his predecessors, is setting his son a most worthy example in the direction of scholarship and personal achievement.

The American welcome to Crown Prince Gustaf Adolphus will, therefore, ring true to form, and there is no question that the distinguished guest of the Nation—for such he is in fact—will take away with him an indelible impression of a people whose fortunes his own

countrymen, settled in the New World, have aided in making secure. From the time John Morton, as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, put his name to that historic document, down to the present hour, Swedish-Americans have ever been found loyal, and ready to carry their share of the Nation's burdens whenever such a need arose. John Ericsson with his Monitor is but a case in point.

There is a story recorded in a London daily, as from a county chronicle of 100 years ago, which contains a moral and withal elicits a smile. A consequential chap, it reads, going through a turnpike, which did not fly open immediately on making his appearance, reproached the collector as a lazy fellow, cast a shilling on the ground, and tauntingly bade him pick it up, and fetch change. The collector picked up the shilling instantly, and counted ninepence, which he placed where the shilling had laid, and with a significant leer said, pointing to the spot, "There's your change, sir." The Corinthian, the story goes on, in vain abused and commanded; the toll-keeper stood, as Shakespeare says, "Master of the Tiger," and "Mr. Consequence was under the necessity of condescending to bend his noddle to mother earth, and, taking up the change, drove off in bang-up style with cheers from many persons who witnessed the affair." Truly, pride goeth before a fall.

Even in the hour of what appears to be the extremity of the discouraged Rifian forces and their picturesque leader, Abd-el-Krim, conflicting reports originating within or near the war zone leave some doubt as to the true condition of affairs. But from Paris come advices indicating that Abd-el-Krim has again authorized definite negotiations for peace, this time without asking in advance for a statement as to terms. If the reports are authentic, as they purport to be, he has agreed to throw himself and his people on the mercy and generosity of the French Government.

But from Fez, while there is substantiation of the rumor that one by one the tribes of Rifians which so long adhered to the standard of the leader are deserting, it is intimated that Abd-el-Krim is not yet ready to surrender unconditionally. It is even declared that he is proposing to make what may be a last desperate stand in the inaccessible western end of the Rif range, where pursuit and capture would be next to impossible. But even his most sanguine champions are said to have admitted that he could not hold out indefinitely. Cut off from all communication with the outside world by the combined Franco-Spanish forces, and abandoned by all his allies, his surrender would be but a matter of days or weeks.

Relentless warfare has, undoubtedly, destroyed the morale of the Rifian tribes. It is admitted that the Djéalas, one of the most powerful of the separate units, and until now among Abd-el-Krim's staunchest supporters, have refused to respond to his latest urgent call. But this, after all, may not indicate the determination to surrender to a superior force. It is said that, perhaps regarding the cause of their former leader as lost, these tribesmen have decided to conserve their remaining warriors for the eventual defense of their own particular territory. If this is their intention it may be that the signing of a truce by Abd-el-Krim will not assure final peace in the Rif country.

The events of the next day or two promise to disclose France's attitude toward the reported peace proposals. Present indications are that the opportunity will be grasped to come to terms with a troublesome adversary. Even a temporary peace would put one difficulty behind a perplexed and harassed Government. A settlement of the trouble in Morocco, with a somewhat less discouraging outlook in Syria, would combine to affect political conditions in France favorably. Perhaps the moment is favorable to the Rifians. France may find it possible to be somewhat more generous in her own emergency than she would otherwise be inclined to be.

Random Ramblings

It makes a difference whether you read the sports or the political news. "Borah was leading," for instance, refers not to a senatorial contest in Idaho, but to a 100-yard dash in Los Angeles, and the Borah concerned—Charles E. A. University of Southern California freshman—by "leading" Charles Faddock, a 90 yards has attained a fame in some quarters hardly even to be approached by a mere Senator.

Speaking of the North Pole as the top of the earth raises the question as to what was the exact relation of the middle of the Norge to the pole when the prow of the dirigible was traveling south and the stern traveling north? Fifteen minutes to answer this.

Robert Louis Stevenson let drop many pearls of wisdom. Here is one of his choice utterances: "One person I have to make good—myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may."

While most of the delegates to the disarmament conference at Geneva are presumably more or less in favor of its basic purpose, it would appear to the average outside observer that the practical attitude of nearly all of them is primarily—Let George do it.

Chinese are taking over the executive positions in foreign mission colleges in China, the American president of one of the largest colleges there being about to delegate his post to a Chinese. No "yellow peril" here.

Ten thousand bottles are to be set adrift in New York harbor to test the currents. The current of public opinion in the United States, it might be said, is away from bottles.

Aside altogether from personal opinions regarding Fascism, Mussolini's plan for ending strikes by not letting them start appears as eminently practical.

For an impression of Sir D. Y. Cameron's etching, "Ben Ledi," £500 has just been paid. Why not add a few hundreds more and buy the mountain?

"Wave lengths" seem to predominate in the pictures now being radiocast across the ocean.

Magic Casements

When I was a child, there was a woman in our town who had no draperies at her windows. There were shades, to be sure—the old-fashioned inside shutters to be closed after lamplight or drawn against the glare of a hot afternoon sun. But no draperies! No curtains whatever, when all well-regulated homes of the period had hangings of lace, full-gathered and heavy-fringed, and slide draperies of dark velvet or other sufficiently dignified stuff. Why, what was a room without draperies to form a proper background for the shiny horse-hair furniture and to shut out the vulgar sights and sounds of the street?

I remember devoting much time to the solution of this perplexing problem. Why did this strange woman eschew draperies? It must be because she was very poor. But as I passed the stately old brick house with its full flock of perfect lawn, its well-kept shrubbery, its drives and its carriages, that did not seem an adequate answer.

For a long while I puzzled the matter. If only I could know why Mrs. O. had no curtains at her windows. Once, as I was peering in across the hedge, the lady of the house rose suddenly from a bed of tulips she had been examining and smiled at me. I was startled and but for the pure radiance of her smile and her air of whimsical playfulness, I should have been frightened.

She asked me if I liked tulips, and gave me four. One was a deep purple, one a clear magenta, one a gay striped one, like a fancy Easter egg, and one the warm yellow of a canary's coat. I ran home with my tulips and told of my conversation with the lady who had no curtains. Later, I overheard the grown-up talking of my new friend. "She's queer," they agreed. "You just can't get around it—she's queer."

But as nearly as I could make out the "queerness" was based wholly upon my friend's failure to conform to the custom of having curtained windows. The impeachment was sustained, however, and unanimous expressions of sympathy were expressed for the husband who—as anybody would know—must certainly prefer "to live like other folks."

That was thirty years ago. Not long since, I went again to the quaint little town of my childhood. It did not take long to visit the old haunts, and it seemed to me, as it has to many another who has "gone back," that the town, the houses, even the people themselves, had shrunk into pygmy size. Or was it that in memory they had been so colossal?

And the distances! Where were the "long walks" of my childhood? The seemingly endless blocks that had stretched between home and school, home and church, home and the tiny "waterworks" park which had been the boast of the community—how had they shortened? A few moments carried me from the old house of my childhood—now, alas! pushed to the extreme rear of the yard and fronted with a garish gasoline station over the very spot where the lilac trees had grown thickest—to the house without the curtains.

I stopped with a quick intake of breath. Ah, dreams perpetuated! Here, at least, was something which had been kept inviolate. The great old windows gleamed and glittered in the morning sunshine and seemed to welcome me where all else—and all others—had forgotten. For had I not passed along Main Street and been recognized by none? And had I not asked myself, with Longfellow, "Is it changed—or am I changed?" a dozen times since I had alighted at the lonely little station?

Suddenly, like a shape out of the past, a slim figure took form among the larkspurs. With her hands filled with the pink and purple spears, my "lady of the uncurtained windows" came to meet me. "Good morning," she said, and smiled into my eyes. "You are Guy Pomeroy's granddaughter, come back again. Welcome home!"

She stepped to the old-fashioned iron gate and swung it open for me. Together, we walked up the flagged walk. Except for the white, white hair, she was unchanged. Her eyes held the imperishable blue of youth and her smile was sweet and whimsical.

In the long, gracefully proportioned, restfully furnished parlor, we talked of many things. It was the first time that I had been inside the house, and my eyes and thoughts kept straying to the great, full-length windows. I

wish that I could describe the scenes they framed. The ones toward the front—three of them—were panels of tree paintings, marvelous interlacings of tender green, living pictures in which one caught the tiniest sway of branch or infant flutter of young leaf or thrilled with delight at the sudden swift dart of a redbird from one panel to the next. You saw him pierce canvas number one, only to draw his brilliant pigment flashing across number two, and in number three hide himself once more behind a screen of vibrant green.

My hostess kept up a pleasant flow of conversation. She was as alert as the redbirds. There was no stagnation here as was manifested elsewhere about the village—which, except for the gasoline station, might well have been called "Sweet Auburn"—but abundant vitality. The conversation dipped lightly here—seriously and understandingly there—with the universe for its scope and a rare intelligence on the part of my hostess to direct its trend. But I was, through it all, intent upon the windows.

"I see," she said at last, "that you are enjoying my paintings." Thus trapped, I glanced hastily at the walls, only to find them bare of all pictures or decorations. "Of course," I thought, "there could be no artificialities—after these"—and my eyes swept back across the tree paintings. "I have a gallery upstairs," said my hostess, "which contains some few good things. I will show it to you presently. But first, I want you to see some paintings which no human hand can duplicate." We stepped to the east windows and saw, beneath a burst of sunlight, the gentle flow of foothills and the blue crests of distant mountains. As we gazed upon the peaceful scene, it seemed to me that a pleasant sense of calm and well-being stole across the window ledge into the room.

"From my bedroom windows above," said my friend, "you can see the river—winding like a silver thread across the canvas." I noticed that she used interchangeably the language of the real and unreal. I shall not attempt to describe that marvelous collection of "paintings"—pictures which we all might have seen from our snug, aristocratic dwellings, if we had only known they were there.

As the old lady talked to me, there flowed from her lips words of sweetness, and strength, and poise—with an occasional gleam of the light which "never was on land or sea." But was it strange—when she had spent long years in contemplation of the superb calm of nature?

Each room disclosed new glories according to the view it commanded. The dining-room windows swung open upon the west, and I could imagine the peace and spiritual refreshment which accompanied a supper eaten there. At the very top of the house there was a room fitted up as an astronomical study, and there was a telescope with its nose thrust upward to the windows which opened on the stars.

My hostess touched the telescope lovingly. "My husband was a rare man, my dear—did you know him? A rare man—and a gentleman—although by his neighbors he was thought to be very eccentric. In the old days, my child, it took courage to be 'queer.'" She smiled reminiscently, and I recalled the conversation I had overheard in my childhood. "She's queer—"

"It was my husband," the old lady continued, "who taught me the charm of 'magic casements.' I was a poor pupil at first, for I had lived like the rest, in a velvet-curtained prison—conventional bondage, you know. But I learned at last, and I cannot be grateful enough for the beauty I have beheld and the lessons I have learned by standing at uncurtained windows."

As I came away under the arching trees, I remembered that we had intended to visit the picture gallery. I recalled, too, that I had gone to the old house with the hope of solving the mystery of the uncurtained windows. That, at least, I had done. I had learned "why" our old neighbor did not have curtains at her windows. And it was not because she was either "poor" or "queer."

As I passed one after another of the stately old houses on Main Street, I found myself gazing conspicuously at the carefully shaded windows. I became conscious, too, that, as I passed, an occasional curtain was drawn cautiously aside—just enough to permit a tiny, well-bred peek at that village rarity—a "stranger."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME The problem of housing and of finding adequate means for the needs of Italy's growing population are now seriously engaging the attention of the Fascist Government, and two important measures dealing with these vital problems have lately been approved by the Cabinet and are already receiving application. The shortage of houses in the big centers, with the consequent high prices asked for rents, is felt in Italy more than in other countries, for here nothing was practically done in the first years which followed the war, when the workers were almost permanently on strike. It is now proposed to construct "popular houses" of a uniform architectural type, and an ingenious scheme has been worked out for this purpose. Each block of popular houses must contain only four flats, and with a view to fixing the rents within reach of everybody's pocket it has been determined that each flat should possess only five rooms, beyond accessories. The state undertakes to contribute 100,000,000 lire, without interest—that is, to say, to participate to the extent of 20 per cent of the cost of the new constructions for the first 500,000,000 lire invested in them by municipalities or by private companies. These flats can become the property of their occupants within twenty years if certain conditions are fulfilled.

The Italian colonies cannot, for the present, absorb the excessive Italian population, and it will certainly take many years before any practical colonization scheme can be undertaken with success. It has, therefore, been decided to remedy Italy's population trouble by a methodical movement of Italian laborers from one area to another within the peninsula itself. A "Permanent Committee of Interior Emigration" has been established with the object of providing periodical reports on the ratio between work and employment in the different parts of Italy and the islands belonging to the kingdom. This committee, which is formed by representatives of agriculture and of stable and non-permanent industries, such as hydraulic installations, road and railway constructions, etc., will prepare the necessary conditions for receiving these temporary or permanent laborers in the new districts where they are asked to work, and will regulate these internal migrations in conjunction with the local authorities. This social experiment will receive its first test in the Island of Sardinia and in the Province of Basilicata, where there are only thirty-four and forty inhabitants to the square kilometer, respectively.

The Italian Government has undertaken the construction of an important and new trans-Alpine railway line, with a tunnel under the Stelvio Pass, which will provide more direct and shorter communication between northern Italy and the principal industrial towns of Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The two towns which will most benefit from this new line are Genoa and Munich, as the distance dividing these two countries will be shortened by nearly 100 miles. Genoa will thus be in a position to absorb the whole volume of trade of the central European countries for the Mediterranean and the East, and will consequently become one of the most active trade centers of the whole world. The new line, which will be worked entirely by electricity, will be finished within seven years, and the different provinces through which it will pass will proportionately supply the financial means for its construction. One by one the great passes of the Alps are having their own railway; and the Stelvio tunnel comes fifth in the list. Trains run across the Brenner and under Mt. Cenis, St. Gothard and the Simplon. The tun-

neling of the Stelvio, which is 9000 feet high, should not prove a serious obstacle to the railway engineer.

The inauguration by the King of Italy of the international art exhibition in Venice was marked by a magnificent procession of gondolas, which was but a faint reminiscence of the pageants of bygone days. The artistic and beautifully decorated royal gondolas, the blue and red liveries of the royal and municipal gondoliers, and the hundreds of other such craft which filled the Grand Canal offered a brilliant spectacle such as this island city alone can offer. Venice holds an international art exhibition every two years, and the first one was inaugurated thirty-four years ago on the occasion of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita. The exhibition is not yet complete, and many pictures have still to be added to the numerous specimens of the best Italian and foreign art. All critics agree that the present show marks a considerable progress over the preceding one, at least as far as Italian painting is concerned. The most striking pictures are those of Armando Spadini, the famous Italian artist, whose loss last year Italy still regrets.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Against Ratification of the Lausanne Treaty

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: All honor to the stand being taken by the MONITOR regarding American ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey.

One of the points which the defenders of ratification of that treaty almost invariably make is that the present-day Turks have made great progress (especially moral) and that they are a much improved people as compared with the Turks of former days.

It is difficult for the ordinary man to see any difference between the Turks of today and the Turks of yesterday or of the past generation. They have been the authors of three colossal massacres within the memory of men now living.

In the late seventies there were the Bulgarian and Armenian atrocities, when hundreds of thousands of men, women and children were butchered and tortured. The great Gladstone emerged from retirement in an endeavor to prevail on the British Government of that day to stay the hand of the Turks, but without success. Then he took the issue direct to the people and overthrew the party in power. Needless to say, when Gladstone was at the helm in England there were no massacres by the Turks.

Later came the Adana massacres (1915), when the Turkish butchers (the so-called Young Turk Party) destroyed 1,500,000 lives, men, women and children. Still more recently the Smyrna massacres have occurred, in which 1,500,000 persons lost their lives by sword, fire and torture at the hands of the so-called "progressive" Turks.

These are the outstanding horrors of our own days, but such horrors are continually being perpetrated on a smaller scale in the Turkish dominions.

Before ratifying the Lausanne Treaty, the American Government should impose the condition that these massacres shall cease. E. S. San Francisco, Calif.